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****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF WATER MARGIN

What Is Sung Chiang's "Abdication" For?

by

Jen Hsiu-ling (任秀玲) and
Chao Shen-t'ien (赵深田)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 20, 1976)

The line decides everything. Seizure of power is an important prerequisite for changing the line. Therefore, for the sake of changing the revolutionary line, the capitulationists in the revolutionary ranks invariably have to seize with all ways and means power from the hands of revolutionaries. However, the capitulationists who represent the reactionary class force always have no friends and little influence in the revolutionary ranks, and therefore such seizure of power has often to be carried out in collusion with outside people of the reactionary class. Sung Chiang's "abdication" in Water Margin is an example of his colluding with another faction of landlords to seize power.

Sung Chiang again and again wants to yield the No. 1 position at Liangshanpo to Lu Chün-i, "the No. 1 man of virtue of Hopei." He says that he is "inferior to that man of wealth in three respects." In this connection, he really appears to be quite "just" and "wise." Actually, such "justice" is the "justice" of the landlord class, and such "wisdom" is the "wisdom" of the landlord class. Sung Chiang toys with this "abdication" trick entirely out of the need to seize power from the revolutionaries so as to realize his capitulationist plot. This is because although he has already occupied the No. 1 position, his "position is an expedient one" and is insecure. Although he has brought together a capitulationist clique, he is still short of such an influential figure as Lu Chün-i who is capable of squeezing out such a revolutionary as Wu Yung to the back bench. Although he has laid down the policy of capitulation to the imperial court, the realization of this policy is obstructed by the revolutionaries of Liangshan and the faction at Court favoring suppression--another faction of landlords under Kao Ch'iu. He needs such an influential aid as Lu Chün-i to help him suppress the revolutionaries and establish links with the other faction of landlords.

From what Sung Chiang calls "inferior in three respects," we can see precisely the criteria of the landlord class in "selecting men of virtue" and the object of his "abdication."

First, "dignified and awe-inspiring, he has the physiognomy of the nobility." This is a boloney that merits no further discussion.

Second, "born in a rich and influential family, he is known for his outstanding talent, intelligence and courage." This refers to his class status and social standing, and is very important. Lu Chün-i is a leading landlord with "an estate as vast as the sea," and furthermore he is a diehard of the landlord class who aspires "to live and die as a subject of the Great Sung" as well as an important social prop of the faction of the landlord class in power under Kao Ch'iu. In the feudal class he "is known for his outstanding talent, intelligence and courage" and is very influential. As Sung Chiang wants to work in collusion with another faction of landlords in order to deal blows to the revolutionaries at Liangshan and attain the goal of going all out to push the capitulationist line by capitulating to the imperial court, he naturally chooses such a person.

Third, "he is the equal of ten thousand men in might and is well acquainted with things modern and ancient." This means that he has ability and political experience. Lu Chün-i "is matchless in the empire in fighting with a staff," and is good material as a fighter under feudal rule. With his political experience "in things modern and ancient," he is a capable lieutenant to Sung Chiang in pushing capitulation.

The situation is very clear: Even if Sung Chiang's offer of "abdication" is adopted, he still can safely keep the No. 2 post. If the proposal is not adopted (which is bound to be the case), he can consolidate his hold on the No. 1 post, and Lu Chün-i will also by force of circumstances be given the No. 2 post. No matter whether the outcome would be the former or the latter, the object of squeezing out Wu Yung who is unwilling to capitulate can be achieved.

Sung Chiang's "abdication" to Lu Chün-i is for the sake of capitulation to the imperial court. He states his mind very clearly: "With you honored as chief of the mountain stronghold," "nobody in the empire will not submit to you." "Should we go over to the side of the imperial court in the future, and win promotion in ranks through meritorious service, glory can certainly be brought to our brethren." Sung Chiang dares not to state openly that he wants to squeeze out those who are unwilling to capitulate in the insurgent army of Liangshan by means of this, but this is fully revealed when the seating order is arranged.

There are contradictions and struggles between the two factions of landlords. Through Sung Chiang's "abdication," however, we can see that the two factions of landlords have fundamentally identical interests. Sung Chiang represents the interests of the landlord class as a whole in the peasant revolutionary forces although he is no more than a loyal lackey of the emperor of Great Sung.

In the socialist period, the bourgeoisie outside the Party has become quite notorious, and in order to restore capitalism, it must look for agents in the Party. The Party persons in power taking the capitalist road constitute the main source of danger in the subversion of proletarian dictatorship and the restoration of capitalism. They are also always required to work in collusion with the bourgeoisie outside the Party in order to seize total power from the proletariat, and their embellishment of the bourgeoisie is a manifestation of their collusion with the bourgeoisie outside the Party to seize power.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is an old hand in seizing power for the bourgeoisie. As long as more than ten years ago, he clamored that "the Chinese bourgeoisie is capable" and that "we are not as good as the bourgeoisie." He advocated that the bourgeoisie should be allowed "to plan for administration" in "their posts," and that even the bourgeois rightists "could also play a leading role." After he resumed work, he deliberately devised a course of action for the leading bodies, and besides encouraging the unrepentant capitalist roaders to join the "home-going contingent" to seize leadership, he also gave encouragement to the bourgeoisie outside the Party and incited them to rise and contend for power. He also lured the proletariat into taking the initiative to yield power to them, clamored that the "White experts" were desirable, the bourgeoisie to take over power.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party in scientific and technical circles carried out by actual efforts Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary intentions. They hurriedly called for "rectification of names" in scientific and technical circles and for yielding leadership to "publicly acknowledged top-notch authorities in scientific and technical circles." They said: "When a Party committee secretary knows nothing of vocational work, he should honestly say: 'Chief, I'll heed what you say.'" What is called "top-notch" here is similar to "matchless in the empire in fighting with a staff," and the "authorities" also refer to "those known for their outstanding talent, intelligence and courage." The line "publicly acknowledged in scientific and technical circles" smacks of "justice" and "wisdom," but it ought to be cut up for inspection. The proletariat and the bourgeoisie are violently contending for the scientific and technical battlefront. The "top-notch" "authorities" stand either on the proletarian side or on the bourgeois side. Therefore, there would never be "authorities" "publicly acknowledged by scientific and technical circles" as a whole, and there can only be those "publicly acknowledged" by the proletariat or the bourgeoisie. Since Teng Hsiao-p'ing has clearly pointed out the desirability of promoting the "White experts" to the leading posts, he essentially wants to yield power of control to the reactionary academic authorities of the bourgeoisie.

The attempt of the capitalist-roaders within the Party to work in collusion with the bourgeois authorities outside the Party in order to seize leadership from the proletariat has exposed that they are the representatives of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. They allege that yielding power to "top-notch authorities" "is an invisible influence..., a spiritual force and a source of encouragement." This calls for whipping up "vocational typhoons" on a mass scale to sweep away proletarian politics, so as to turn the scientific and technical battlefront once again into a bourgeois tool for exercising dictatorship over the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

To rip off the mask of "impartiality" from ancient and modern capitulationists and recognize the class essence and sinister aim of their 'abdication" and other means is of great significance to our defending the leadership of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

The Portrayal of Ch'ao Kai Is for the Sake of "Excluding Ch'ao Kai"

by

Wang Hsiang-feng (王何峰)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 20, 1976)

In the Water Margin although the author outwardly presents Ch'ao Kai as the founder of the cause of peasant uprising at Liangshan and describes him as dying in battle from the poisoned arrow of the landlord class, yet the object of the author in portraying Ch'ao Kai is fundamentally not to eulogize him, but to use him as a negative example by contrast to eulogize the capitulationist Sung Chiang.

The writers and artists of the reactionary classes invariably "present the revolutionary masses as mobsters and they themselves as divine, thus standing light and darkness on their head." Standing on the side of the reactionary landlord class, the author of Water Margin upholds the reactionary feudal rule and feudal morality, and distorts Ch'ao Kai, a representative figure of the peasant revolution who has the courage and intelligence to oppose the emperor as a mobster and hothead, and uses the method of disparaging the representative figure of the peasant revolution to eulogize and play up the capitulationist Sung Chiang who represents the reactionary dark forces.

The Water Margin adopts the attitude of detestable opposition toward the peasant uprising that really dares to oppose imperial power and the mandate of Heaven. This reactionary prejudice of the landlord class is manifested not only in the slanderous portrayal of T'ien Hu, Wang Ch'ing and Fang La, but also in the correlative description of Ch'ao Kai and Sung Chiang within Liangshan. The insurgent forces at Liangshan led by Ch'ao Kai "are not afraid of officials and Heaven." They are bent on "playing the role of opponent to the emperor of Great Sung" and want "to carry the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from the bird." The author deeply detests such an orientation. The orientation he praises is that of opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor, "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and "helping the state bring tranquillity to the people." For the sake of advertising this orientation, the author portrays from the negative side Ch'ao Kai who opposes the emperor. He describes Ch'ao Kai as one who knows nothing of propriety and righteousness, "does not read books and history and is very rough," and who "makes use of the spear or staff" all day long and "lords it over in his village." As arranged by the author, Ch'ao Kai leads people to rob the birthday presents, become bandits at Liangshan, resist and batter the government forces, and oppose the emperor. Because Ch'ao Kai dares "to style himself as king" and resist the imperial court, he not only sinks the public into the "abyss of sufferings" but also "molests in no small way" the inhabitants in the vicinity of Liangshan.

After describing the numerous crimes of the uprising against the emperor headed by Ch'ao Kai, the author changes the orientation forcibly. Making use

of the "disloyal and unfilial" Ch'ao Kai who "has committed the highest crimes and "deeply trapped" other people to provide the contrast, he vigorously portrays Sung Chiang who "personifies loyalty and justice," "carries out the wish of Heaven" and guide the brethren of the mountain stronghold from the abyss of sufferings. In the novel, Sung Chiang is described as one who "has studied the classics and history when young," "has the capacity for feeding and giving relief to the multitudes" and "embraces the ambition of clearing the empire of scourges." Before he goes to Liangshan, he reminds those who are about to go there to keep their future career in mind, advises them not to forget the orientation of making preparations for "accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment" so that "they can leave behind a good name in history" and "win honor for their wives and security of their children." Through the mouth of Sung Chiang, the author also criticizes Ch'ao Kai and other peasant uprising leaders saying: "As disloyal and unfilial persons who go against the principles of Heaven and the teachings of their parents, what useful purpose can they serve in this world?"

After going to Liangshan, Sung Chiang looks forward all the time to the offer of amnesty and enlistment: "I'll not rest content until the Heavenly King has issued an imperial edict to offer us amnesty and enlistment." When the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court is delayed, he feels so unbearably miserable that "his hair turns gray overnight when he is in a drunken state due to anxiety." The novel uses praises as the keynote to portray how Sung Chiang runs around to beg for mercy and capitulation. It portrays with fanfare how he hits the right bell and gets hold of the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Later, the novels also portrays his going to fight Fang La to show his "loyalty and patriotism," thus enabling this loyal lackey of the landlord class to wear the laurel of loyalty and justice and go all the way to the end along his own road.

The author of Water Margin thus describes light as darkness in his portrayal of the revolutionary uprising, and darkness as light in his portrayal of capitulation and betrayal. He also uses the former to contrast the latter. This serious reversal of facts has fully exposed the author's reactionary motive which cannot be made public in excluding Ch'ao Kai.

Starting from the reactionary stand of the landlord class, the author of Water Margin portrays Ch'ao Kai entirely with the object of excluding the leader of the peasant revolution in view. The author arranges the night battle at Tsengt'oushih for Ch'ao Kai with the intention of finishing off this hard-headed hothead with a poisoned arrow, thereby excluding him from the 108 people in the end. The author uses the tragic defeat of the revolutionary insurgent leader to contrast the success of the capitulationists so as to attain his object of opposing the peasant revolution and publicizing and extolling the capitulationist line. Therefore, the author cannot present Sung Chiang as "the chief of the stronghold" at the beginning of the novel because in this way Sung Chiang cannot be made to "personify loyalty and justice." He has to portray Ch'ao Kai first. But it will also not do to portray Ch'ao Kai without excluding him, for that Heavenyly King Ch'ao "is cast with iron from the furnace" and he really offers hindrance to the show of loyalty in a curve by the loyal vassals and filial sons of the landlord class. Therefore, according to the author's capitulationist political

orientation, Ch'ao Kai must be used as the stepping stone for Sung Chiang to reveal his loyalty and justice, to render great meritorious service to the landlord class and "to look up to and depend on the imperial court." This idea is conveyed in the line, "He borrows the stronghold wrapped by mist and water in Shantung to buy springtime in the Phoenix City." By contrasting Ch'ao Kai and Sung Chiang in this way, the author wants the readers to see that no matter what progress is made in banding people to attack the government and oppose the emperor, it leads to the "evil" direction. If someone can quickly pull back those people who have gone astray to follow the road of "obeying the mandate of Heaven" and "defending the country," the greater his merit is, the more he should be praised. The Water Margin gives the entire "glory" to Sung Chiang who "summons the masses to defend justice."

Chairman Mao points out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." It is such reactionary stand, reactionary viewpoint and reactionary political attitude of the author which makes the Water Margin a teaching material by negative example for publicizing and extolling capitulation and embellishing capitulationists. We can never tolerate the eulogy of those people who are so obsequious to the reactionary feudal rulers, much less can we tolerate the use of the failure of the revolutionary peasant struggle to eulogize the capitulationists by contrast. We must, through analyzing the reactionary creative design of the author of Water Margin, deepen our recognition of ancient and modern capitulationists. We must deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, combat and prevent revisionism, and fight to the end for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

DOCUMENTARIES

A Vivid Teaching Material in Criticism of the Slavish Comprador Philosophy

- after viewing the color documentary film A Hundred Ships Compete in Sailing

by

Hsiao Pin (晓祓)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 9, 1976)

The color documentary film A Hundred Ships Compete in Sailing has vividly recorded the new achievements of our country in designing and building by itself many 10,000-ton ships, and in particular, the encouraging scenes of how the 10,000-ton ship "Fengch'ing" crosses the oceans, strives to excel and successfully completes the triumphant return trip of 32,000 nautical miles. It reveals the lofty spiritual outlook of the working class in our country in adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is an outstanding news documentary film.

In developing socilaist industry, it is necessary to persistently implement the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." Our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line."

Running counter to this Marxist-Leninist line of Chairman Mao's, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, in order to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, vigorously opposes the development of industry through our own efforts. Under the pretext of "everything for modernization," he vigorously peddles the slavish comprador philosophy, advocates "exporting more things in exchange of latest and best foreign equipment," and says that "this is the most reliable" and also "a big policy."

With ironclad facts, A Hundred Ships Compete in Sailing deals a severe blow to Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It graphically tells us that if we follow Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "big policy," we would never be able to have our own shipbuilding industry and could only forever trail behind the foreign bourgeoisie at a snail's pace. Only by shifting our foothold to the basis of relying on our own efforts can we usher in spring for the shipbuilding industry.

From Li Hung-chang to Chiang Kai-shek, not a single presentable ship was built in eighty four years. After the founding of new China, the shipbuilding industry began to develop. However, due to intervention and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line which preached that "it is better to buy ships than build them, and it is better to charter vessels than buy them," only one 10,000-ton vessel was built in 17 years, and even this 10,000-

ton vessel was left floating on the Whangpoo River for five years because some people prohibited the installation of a home-made main engine. The great proletarian cultural revolution opened up a boundlessly broad road for the shipbuilding industry in our country and only then was this 10,000-ton vessel given a new life.

"There can be no progress without struggle." In ten brief years, the heroic shipbuilders in our country, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and persevering in struggle, have in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, brought out an excellent situation marked by "a hundred ships competing in sailing." Taking the gross tonnage of ships built in various places in the country for example, 1975 shows an increase of more than five times compared with 1965. It has once again eloquently proved that Chairman Mao's statement that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," is extremely wise and correct and is also an effective repudiation of the slavish comprador philosophy spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

In developing socialist industry, it is necessary to wholeheartedly rely on the working class and respect the revolutionary initiative of the working masses. However, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing takes the reactionary stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes and basically ignores the working class. He talks nonsense saying that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," in a vain attempt to continue to use the revisionist rules and regulations based on control, checking and suppression to bind the working masses hand and foot.

The film has revealed the heroic deeds of the shipbuilders in our country who embrace the great ambition and high hopes of building a railroad at sea and vigorously fight a battle of liberation in the shipbuilding industry. This film is touching in that it strives to reveal the revolutionary spiritual outlook of the shipbuilders in our country. Through making a series of descriptions about the building of the 10,000-ton ship "Shenchou" by the Hutung Shipyard in Shanghai, the film has revealed the lofty ideological realm of the working class in "clasping the moon in the Ninth Heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the Five Seas" and profoundly revealed the irrefutable truth that the "masses are the real heroes." The cameraman has shot for us groups of vivid and touching scenes: It drizzles on the shipway and under the umbrellas, sporks fly from the welders, fiery hearts beat, and the welders roar endlessly in the pattering rain, thus vividly reflecting the revolutionary spirit of the masses of workers who seize every minute and second to build ships that live up to expectations, and fight against the high temperature and the torturing summer heat. These shots have once again brought out the militant heroism of the fighters in the squad of fierce tigers, and the seething and stirring scene of fighting a night battle on the fiery and uproarious shipway, under the lamps. Through these groups of shots, the film has vividly reflected the dauntless heroic spirit of the Chinese working class and at the same time effectively criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing who advocates the fallacy of the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class.

In developing socialist industry, it is necessary to strengthen Party leadership and insist on putting proletarian politics in command. Only in this way can the national economy in our country rapidly develop along the correct orientation. However, flaunting the banner of boosting the national economy, Teng Hsiao-p'ing peddles the contraband of the theory of productive forces everywhere and alleges that as long as new techniques and equipment are acquired, it does not matter which road is taken and what methods are used. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat', making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism."

The reality of the lively class struggle tells us that the "road" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the evil road of the bourgeoisie and can by no means be taken. Through introducing the development that bring about new changes day after day to the shipbuilding industry in our country, the film has warmly eulogized Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" initiated by Chairman Mao. On the screen, we see how the Party Committee secretary, who brings tea and water to the worker-comrades and fights shoulder to shoulder with the workers against high temperature and impasse, uses Mao Tsetung Thought to direct the battle and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to encourage the masses to take the road of developing the shipbuilding industry ourselves. The film has criticized with facts Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in vainly attempting to abolish Party leadership and opposing proletarian politics in command.

A Hundred Ships Compete in Sailing is a militant news reel. Its showing has provided us with a vivid teaching material for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador philosophy. In the process of shooting this film, the photographers diligently studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, went into the midst of the shipbuilders, learned from the worker-comrades and transformed their world outlook. In reflection and expression, the film strives to mirror the ever thriving and flourishing scenes of our great socialist motherland and present the working class of today as live dragons and tigers having far-reaching ideals. There are also characteristics in artistic treatment. For example, the beginning and end of the film have both selected the shots of the sea and of the petrels soaring above the sea to reveal the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people who have no fear of the ferocious winds and waves or hardships and hazards. There are also characteristics in photography. For example, in the launching of the 10,000-ton ship, bird's-eye shots are mainly adopted so as to make the film momentous, grand and spectacular. Taking for example again the test run of the 10,000-ton ship "Shenchou," three storms are depicted so as to give people the impression that it can stand not only the test of the storm in the natural world, but also the test of the violent wind and ferocious waves of class struggle.

A Hundred Ships Compete in Sailing has played a heroic paean for millions upon millions of workers and peasants in our country who adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." At present, the struggle to criticize

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is developing in depth. We hope that our newsreel workers will continue to throw themselves into the life of heated struggle, shoot a greater number of better newsreels which the workers, peasants and soldiers are proud of, and fight with unflagging efforts for consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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STRUGGLE FOR PROGRESS

Study for the Sake of Struggle and Only Through Struggle Can There Be Progress

by

the Party branch of No. 12 office of the Changchun Institute of Optical Instruments of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 1, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, every little bit of progress made by our research office has been obtained through struggle guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the past few months again tells us that the road ahead is not even and only by persisting in struggle can we make progress and safeguard and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution.

"Our struggle calls for Marxism" ("Oppose Book Workship"). To wage struggle better, we must keep a tight grip on study. In the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we all along put the study of a series of Chairman Mao's important directives above all else and link study closely with criticism. Chairman Mao's important instruction on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is a powerful ideological weapon for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a beaconlight for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every time Chairman Mao's new instructions are published in newspapers and magazines, we organize the comrades of the whole office to seriously study them, strive to grasp the ideological weapon, and penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies. Through study and criticism, we strive to clearly understand what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is the socialist road, and what is the capitalist road on the basis of linking up theory and practice. In this way the more we study the greater our enthusiasm, and the more we criticize the more deeper we get. The more people are educated, the wider is the section of people educated, and the deeper the struggle becomes.

For the sake of properly leading this struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the leading members of our Party branch takes the lead in seriously studying Chairman Mao's important directives and the documents of the Party Central Committee, constantly deepening our understanding of the target, nature and significance of this struggle, and clearly recognizing the orientation of struggle. We feel that in order to wage struggle, we must first know against whom the struggle is waged and know where is the main target of the revolution.

In the past, we had a clear knowledge of and were vigilant against the overt class enemies and the bourgeoisie outside the Party, and also had some

knowledge of the fact that class struggle in society is reflected in the Party. At the very start of this struggle, we felt that such knowledge was far from adequate. For the sake of clearly understanding against whom the struggle was waged, we guided everyone to analyze the situation of struggle since summer last year. Why was it that in July, August and September, political rumors went the rounds everywhere in society? Why was it that in scientific, technical and educational circles, the absurd arguments were in the same vein and from the same source? Why was it that when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts made a lot of noise at that time, this gust of cold wind also blew into our research institute? Only through tracing the wind to its source and following the deepening of struggle did people know that all this originated from the arch unpentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." In conjunction with the reality of class struggle, we repeatedly studied this important instruction from Chairman Mao, and things became clear all of a sudden. We realized that in order to carry out the socialist revolution, it was necessary not only to notice the bourgeoisie in society but also to discover that the bourgeoisie inside the Party and those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party are the main target of the revolution.

Class struggle in society is naturally reflected in the Party, and class struggle within the Party will also affect and even decides class struggle in society under given conditions. This Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was for instigating the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party to launch a well-programmed, organized and planned rabid attack against the Party under the command of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In light of the reality of the scientific and technical front, the comrades also saw clearly that the bourgeoisie within the Party was most frantic in the practice of restoration.

Only a few months after the unrepentant capitalist-roaders placed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in scientific and technical circles came to power, they delivered speeches everywhere, concocted the "Outline Report," dealt blows to and excluded the new forces, smothered the new things and wished that they could bite to piece at right away the fruits of victory brought to scientific and technical circles by the great cultural revolution. They even did not leave our research institute alone by spreading the rumor that we grasped class struggle and "made half of the people dare not work," and declaring that they would report us. We guided the comrades of the whole office to understand in theory and practice why the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, thus further strengthening our determination in waging a protracted struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and giving us a clearer understanding in the orientation of concentrating fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Theory is the foundation of the line. In order to push his political program for reversing verdicts and restoration and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Teng Hsiao-p'ing played a very deceptive role by donning the Marxist mantle, flaunting all kinds of banners, passing eclecticism for dialectics and publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. Without clearing up things theoretically, we could not topple by criticism the revisionist fallacy, distinguish between

genuine and sham Marxism and also between the right line and the wrong line. The comrades aptly said that in order to make penetrating criticism, it was necessary to dig into the old roots theoretically. For this purpose, in the course of guiding the masses to study, we willingly made great efforts and put in hard work.

To reverse verdicts for the revisionist scientific research line, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those unrepentant capitalist-roaders in scientific and technical circles openly clamored, "What is the revisionist scientific research line? Who can make this clear?" In the face of such a rabid attack, the comrades of our whole office vied with each other to speak. By means of comparing the two lines before and after the great cultural revolution, they used the deeds of oppression and victimization under the revisionist scientific research line to make effective criticism. However, in the course of summing up the battle, we felt that the whole criticism was devoted more to citing facts than reasoning. In particular, the two reactionary fallacies spread by the unrepentant capitalist roaders in scientific and technical circles to the effect that the scientific and technical front should not talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat and should repudiate the guidance of natural science by Marxism had not been thoroughly, criticized theoretically.

We accordingly organized two combat groups among the ranks of theorists. One group emphasized the study of relevant Marxist expositions on the dictatorship of the proletariat for the purpose of clearly understanding why the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is at all times the principal contradiction in the whole historical period of socialism and that, a scientific research must not take exception and must persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Another group of theorists seriously studied the Marxist theory of knowledge. They examined the history of the struggle between materialism and idealism in the 18th and 19th centuries and analyzed the lessons learned from a group of mechanical materialist natural scientists who were trapped in the quagmire of idealism. Everyone was made to realize that repudiating the guiding role of Marxism in natural science meant repudiating the practice of scientific research according to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, repudiating the need to transform the world outlook of scientists and technicians and repudiating the need of placing scientific research in the service of proletarian politics. If things were carried out in this way, the development of scientific research would be hampered, scientific research personnel would turn revisionist, and the scientific research units would become tools for the restoration of capitalism. As we had a better understanding of these two questions, we also deepened further our criticism.

In the struggle to study seriously and to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we emphasized making a clear distinction between the right line and the wrong line, and on the basis of a higher awareness of the two-line struggle, we guided the comrades of the whole office to foster in struggle the correct political viewpoint and consciously transform their world outlook. This gave impetus to the current struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and also could lay a good foundation for the building the long-term ideology of combating and preventing revisionism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing at no time forgot to lure the scientists and technicians into following the White-and-expert road. Before the great cultural revolution, he advocated that "white or black, a cat which catches mice is a good cat." Last year, he also nonsensically said that "those engaged in scientific

research are allowed to be bookworms," and that White expertise "should be cherished and praised." These fallacies had a profound influence on a part of intellectuals.

In this struggle, we organized everyone to vigorously criticize his "cat theory" and his fallacy advocating the following of the White-and-expert road. Under the poisonous influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "cat theory" before the great cultural revolution, there was in our office a comrade who was not concerned with politics and paid no attention to study. His only desire was to become famous and an expert. For a time he was on the White-and-expert road. After he was tempered in the great cultural revolution, he deeply understood why "having not a correct political viewpoint is like having no soul" ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People"). Thereafter, he kept a tight grip on study, raised his awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and boldly criticized and combated revisionism.

In October last year, while going to another place on duty, he heard part of the content of the "Outline Report" concocted by the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in scientific and technical circles. He immediately pointed out that this program did not refer to class struggle but had brought back things already discredited by criticism in the great cultural revolution. He made it known that after his return, he not only would not carry it out but would resist it. Why was the same person who formerly followed the revisionist line was now able to discern and resist it? To quote his own words, this was because "through study and struggle, my mind is strung with this chord of class struggle and is engraved and stamped with the Party's basic line."

We helped this comrade sum up his experiences before and after ideological transformation. Filled with strong revolutionary indignation, he used his personal understanding to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "cat theory," thus making people realize that the vital issue of the "cat theory" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is to abolish the proletarian struggle against; the bourgeoisie, advocate technique above all else and production first and negate the role of politics as the commander toward economics and technology. His sinister design was to make the scientists and technicians pay no attention to politics and engross themselves in scientific research to "catch mice," so that they could safely and boldly practice capitalist restoration.

Therefore, whether a scientist or technician looks upon himself as a fighter in combating and preventing revisionism or as a "cat" which "catches mice" is a question bearing on what line is carried out and what road is followed, and a question bearing on whether he will turn revisionist. Through such an analysis of problems and such penetrating criticism, many comrades have acquired a sober head and sharp eyes, strengthened their concept of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and pledged that they could consciously transform their world outlook and be fighters in combating and preventing revisionism.

The great victory of the counterblow to the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and especially the two brilliant and wise decisions of the Party Central Committee have aroused the extremely great revolutionary indignation of the comrades of our whole office against Teng Hsiao-p'ing and called forth our revolutionary enthusiasm for building socialism.

The comrades said: Our fate is related to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as each breath is related to the next, and our progress is closely linked with the victory of the great cultural revolution. We will never endorse Teng Hsiao-p'ing's practice of restoration and regression. Through the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, certain intellectuals more deeply influenced by the revisionist line further liberated themselves from the yoke of the revisionist line. Those comrades who had echoed the absurd arguments, made wrong statements and done incorrect things also laid down their burdens, headed for the front with light luggage, and raised their consciousness and drew a clear line of demarcation in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. A large number of activists emerging in the struggle became the backbone force in revolution and scientific research. All of them use actual criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing to defend and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, took the scientific research office as the battlefield, and persisted in doing things opposite to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. In the whole office, there appeared a revolutionary scene marked by unity in fighting. At present, the worker comrades of our research office have accounted for around 40 percent of the total personnel of the whole office.

Many worker comrades also took up leadership work in the research office and in theme groups. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and in scientific research work, they gave full play to the role of the working class as the main force. We penetratingly criticized ideas of bourgeois rights such as "private ownership of knowledge," etc., and further smashed the grade concept and the boundary between the workers and the intellectuals. The worker comrades took part in research and designing, and the intellectuals also participated in actual manual work. They learned from and taught each other, worked as a team, and brought into full play the might of "three-in-one combination" in scientific research.

When technical difficulties were encountered in a scientific research project, we organized a "three-in-one combination" barrier-attacking group with the workers as the mainstay. To solve this technical barrier, according to the traditional practice followed by foreign countries, we had to buy up to 100,000 yuan worth of specialized equipment, but the qualities of things processed were still undependable. A worker-comrade broke with foreign conventions and boldly suggested a method never tried before by any foreign country. Together with the scientists and technicians, he made a success of the experiment in a very short period of time to overcome this technical barrier. No specialized equipment was called for, but the qualities were reliable, and the research-manufacture period was also considerably shortened.

With the deepening of class struggle, the "three-in-one combination" road became wider and wider and the strides made in "open-door scientific research" grew broader and broader. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the comrades of the whole office was also stronger and stronger and the situation in revolution and scientific research became more and more favorable. With technical barriers overcome one after another in scientific research work, scientific research tasks were fulfilled ahead of schedule one after another. The scientific research plan for the first quarter was fulfilled 12 days ahead of schedule and many priority scientific research projects yielded gratifying results.

A great victory has been scored in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, but the struggle is by no means over. We must continue to study a series of Chairman Mao's important directives and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and resolutely carry this struggle through to the end.

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CADRES PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Leading Cadres Serve as Commune Members in Central China County

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 20, 1976)

cadres of the shuihsien county party committee in hupeh province, central china, have since last december taken it in turn to go to the countryside for a month at a time to serve as commune members. the people's daily recently reported this practice with a commentary saying cadres' "going to the masses and becoming one with them is a conscious and practical action in restricting bourgeois right, criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist wind" and "is a good way to combat and prevent revisionism".

after settling down in villages, members of the county party committee studied, criticized teng hsiao-ping and laboured alongside the commune members. they were educated and encouraged by hearing directly the opinions and demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and seeing with their own eyes the revolutionary spirit of the peasants in criticizing revisionism and capitalism and in building socialism.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some cadres in the county party committee who were influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line acted as bureaucrats and overlords and divorced themselves from the masses, labour and reality. during the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's revisionist line was criticized. now the party committee has come to see from the viewpoint of political line whether or not a leading cadre is willing to shed his bureaucratic airs and serve as an ordinary commune member. this is seen as a touchstone of marxist practice. hu wen-ming, secretary of the county party committee, was the first one to apply to serve as a commune member in the first batch going to the countryside. soon after his arrival in the selected brigade, he said to the cadres and masses "now i am an ordinary commune member of your brigade. first, i should be assigned farm work as other commune members are; second, i want no special care; third, i'd like to place myself under the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants and observe labour disciplines." he did every kind of farm work just as ordinary commune members do. during rest time he chatted with the commune members, had his meals with them in the fields and went along with them to the political evening school. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "now the county party secretary has no official airs about him and is like us. he is a good party cadre, a fine commune member

of the brigade and a bosom friend of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

while working as peasants, the members of the county party committee labour during the day and study or carry out their party committee tasks in the evening. instead of making inspection tours they work mainly in the given brigades, paying attention to collecting experience from the different places so as to be able to popularize the advanced experience. they take the outstanding units as examples for all others to follow.

they have realized that working as commune members in turn is an effective way to break down in the cadres' minds the concept of classifying people into grades and ranks as well as to keep close contact with the masses. they have now established new socialist relations with the masses.

to work as commune members, the county party cadres go to the units at basic level and make investigations. this helps them to grasp the new trends in class struggle and better implement the party's basic line. it also helps them to be able to discover and solve problems in good time which means they can better carry out the party's rural policies and bring into play the socialist initiative of the masses. being tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they get to know concrete and convincing information first-hand with the result that they are able to lead better, overcome bureaucratic trends and bring collective leadership into full play.

members of the county party committee who share weal and woe with the peasants, are able to remould their world outlook and revolutionize their work.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Workers' Colleges Multiply in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the number of workers' colleges in all parts of china has jumped from 1,200 in the first half of last year to more than 15,000 at present and enrolment from 90,000 to 780,000.

these colleges have been set up in accordance with the directive chairman mao issued on july 21, 1968, namely, "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers".

two months after chairman mao had issued this brilliant directive, the party committee of the shanghai machine tools plant set up the first "july 21" workers' college. since then, such colleges have mushroomed, fully manifesting the vigour and vitality of this new socialist thing.

teng hsiao-ping and capitalist-roaders in the field of education spread absurd talk and last summer blew up a right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they alleged that education was in a state of crisis and attacked the "july 21" workers' colleges as "colleges in form" only in an attempt to suppress them.

but new shoots are invincible. the working class waged a tit-for-tat struggle against teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and continued the revolution. the workers' colleges grew in the course of the struggle. in shanghai, meetings and discussions were held to exchange experience gained by the workers' colleges, an exhibition on these colleges was held, and a campaign was launched to publicize chairman mao's "july 21" directive. the experience of the shanghai machine tools plant and other factories in running workers' colleges was popularized. all these activities were a convincing, factual refutation of the revisionist absurdities.

in liaoning province, representatives from workers' colleges visited the chaoyang agricultural college known throughout the country for its firm implementation of chairman mao's proletarian line on education. they exchanged experience with chaoyang teachers and students, encouraged one another and made joint criticism of the revisionist line on education.

in peking, tientsin, shansi, kwangtung, hupeh, heilungkiang, hopei, shantung, kiangsu, shensi and kansu, workers and party organizations at all level held meetings and studied chairman mao's "july 21" directive. they studied the experience of the shanghai machine tools plant and the chaoyang agricultural college, criticized the revisionist line on education and mapped out plans to establish more workers' colleges.

in many provinces and cities where workers' colleges were established earlier the number has now topped 1,000. in some provinces, cities and autonomous regions which previously had only a few workers' colleges, the number has this year risen to one or several hundred. the taching oilfield alone has established 250 such colleges. in the machine-building industry in luta and tangshan cities and in fuyang prefecture, anhwei province, and in the agricultural machinery industry in shenyang, each factory runs its own workers' college. twelve workers' colleges have been set up in the tibet autonomous region. in many areas even small factories, workshops, county- or commune-run enterprises and stores as well as big factories are running their own workers' colleges. apart from full-time and part-time colleges, there are also a large number of spare-time and short-term classes. the branch of the tientsin ocean-going transport company runs colleges for sailors right on ocean-going vessels.

colleges of this kind, set up and managed by workers, are open to all workers, regardless of age and former education. the students may be youngsters or veterans with silvered hair. the students of various nationalities in the workers' colleges in minority areas help each other with their studies, strengthening the unity among them as well as helping to raise their ideological and educational level.

the workers' colleges are first and foremost political colleges, a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. in particular since the beginning of this year, according to the need of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind, many such colleges set up special courses on political and theoretical studies to train activists; some set up workers' theoretical colleges or workers' spare-time research institutes on philosophy and the social sciences while others offer special courses in literature, art, medicine and industrial management. the students take a direct part in the class struggle of the factories. they study revolutionary theory, do social investigations, write articles of criticism and carry out active propaganda work. they have become the backbone force in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping.

in the management of their own colleges, workers have cast away old teaching methods and texts which were isolated from reality and belonged to the old colleges. special courses are given to meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. different factories give different special courses to train the competent workers they need. these are frequently courses not normally included in local higher institutions. the teaching is closely linked with reality and is combined with production and scientific research to raise the students' ability to solve practical problems. the 16 workers' colleges at the yumen oilfield have trained a great number of activists in theoretical study and technicians for itself and other oilfields in a greater, faster, better and more economical way.

the workers' colleges persist in taking class struggle as the key link, put the remoulding of the students' ideology in the first place and turn out workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. the worker students diligently study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, keep up the criticism of the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes like "knowledge is one's private property", "put intellectual training first" and "a good scholar will be made an official". in their place the worker students are building up the ideology that they study in order to work better for the revolution and serve the people whole-heartedly. they have vowed not to become worker aristocrats but a new type of workers, ordinary labourers. they are determined that during the period of study they will not shed their workers' overalls, the calluses on their hands will not disappear and their ears will stay accustomed to the noise of the machines. these colleges are bringing up a generation of worker students who are red and expert, whose hands can hold both the hammer and the pen and who are able to work both at the top and down below. they are vanguards in class struggle, the backbone of the theoretical contingents, crack hands in production and path-breakers in technical innovations.

during the current great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind, hundreds of thousands of workers have been enrolled in the newly founded "july 21" workers' colleges and are running education according to the demands of the proletariat. this is an event of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance. it is the basic way to build up a mammoth contingent of working class intellectuals. it has opened up the magnificent

vista of working class control of education, and the overall enforcement of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various fields of culture, and of the working people mastering intellectual work and the intellectuals integrating themselves with the workers.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Results of Educational Revolution in Kirin

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 21, 1976)

in northeast china's kirin province, five thousand workers and p.l.a. men and seventy thousand poor and lower-middle peasants are now stationed in colleges, middle schools and primary schools as members of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to run the schools together with the teachers and students.

the range of activities carried out by the propaganda teams are explained by the educational revolution exhibition in kirin sponsored by the provincial education bureau.

the worker-peasant-soldier's entry into the field of the superstructure, including their management of schools, is a new practice which has emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. with their help, education is being carried out along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

with the cultural revolution, the educational revolution has been achieving remarkable results. with numerous photographs, exhibits and tens of thousands of products turned out by the students, the exhibition vividly depicts the profound changes that have taken or are taking place with education serving proletarian politics and combining with productive labour as instructed by chairman mao.

the exhibition displays ten aspects of the educational revolution: one, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants manage the schools; two, colleges enrol workers, peasants and soldiers as students; three, workers, peasants and students take up part-time or full-time teaching; four, schools run workshops and farms while establishing ties with factories and rural communes to enable the teachers and students

to do manual labour and combine study and scientific research with production; five, experiments are being made to affiliate some schools to factories and production brigades under rural communes; six, middle schools set up special classes on industry and agriculture to combine study with practice; seven, educated youth settle in the countryside; eight, factories run workers' colleges; nine, villages run peasants' colleges; ten, urban middle schools run branch schools in rural areas.

kirin province has itself set up a number of new-type schools as part of the educational revolution. the "may 7" peasants' college of the front ghorlos mongolian autonomous county is one of them. it enrols students from experienced poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youth and runs the college in various "open-door" ways. the students coming from people's communes, upon graduation return to the communes to work as peasants. this experience has now been popularized throughout the province and every county is now running a "may 7" college. factories and enterprises in the cities have set up "july 21" workers' colleges enrolling students directly from among the workers. changchun alone has at present over 130 workers' colleges.

another aspect of the educational revolution is that the schools run workshops and farms. students work in their own workshops and farms and apply what they learn from books to practice. in the last few years, the province has set up some 3,500 school-run workshops and numerous school-run farms covering 38,000 hectares of land.

goods produced by the students are displayed at the exhibition. of the 1,900 products of industry, agriculture, medicine, scientific technique and art and handicrafts on show, middle and primary school students produced 1,700, 37 of which are at advanced level. they range from machine tools and agricultural machinery weighing a few tons to tiny precision electronic apparatus. eleven middle schools in changchuan have jointly worked out a new type of internal combustion engine, a rotor motor, with the changchuan motor research institute. the kiangnan commune middle school in panshih county has trial-produced electronic apparatus to take the temperature of grain at far-away distances and test it in various parts of a granary. the temperatures of 20 granaries can be taken by remote control within 15 minutes. the no. 1 middle school in chentai county has turned out a fairly accurate seismograph which predicted the magnitude 7.3 earthquake in the southern part of liaoning province last year, 16 days before the tremor took place.

the worker-peasant-soldier students of kirin university together with workers of the no. 3 radio

factory and researchers of the changchun applied chemistry research institute have jointly produced a multi-purpose computer exclusively using chinese-made components. this computer can process data, exercise programme control and can sing, draw pictures and play chess.

the exhibition also displayed examples of the maturing of the youth under the guidance of chairman mao's educational revolution. after graduation from highschool, 19 students volunteered to settle in production teams with harsh natural conditions. after two years of diligent and arduous work together with the local peasants during the learn-from-tachai movement, they helped bring about great changes in their brigades and treble grain output there.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

A Typical Cooperative Medical Station in a Chinese Village

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

with the cooperative medical station that was set up six years ago, the commune members of huangsungyu brigade in the peking suburbs need not step outside their village for medical service.

this station, staffed by 14 barefoot doctors and equipped with the adequate medical apparatus does medical prevention work and is capable of handling over 90 percent of the cases in the brigade. the more complicated and difficult ones are transferred to commune hospitals or hospitals higher up under escort by members of the station.

members of this brigade pay 30 fen to cover all medical expenses in the year plus three fen registration fee for every consultation. the cooperative medical station pays from 50 percent to the whole of the expenses for hospital treatment, the percentage depending on specific conditions.

the cooperative medical system in chinese villages is a new thing which has emerged in the cultural revolution. it is a system devised by the peasant collectives to cope with their needs for medical care by relying on their collective strength to overcome the difficulties caused by illnesses. this system,

now adopted by 85 percent of the country's production brigades, is a great contribution to the development of medical and health work in the rural areas. in the peking suburbs this system holds good in over 98 percent of the brigades.

under the leadership of the brigade party branch, the huangsungyu cooperative medical station set up a management group consisting of representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the brigade cadres and barefoot doctors to steer the station along the correct line and orientation and to ensure good service under the supervision of the poor and lower middle peasants.

at the beginning, the station only had two barefoot doctors. later one to two barefoot doctors were trained on the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants for each production team. these barefoot doctors, capable of treating common diseases, ordinarily work alongside other commune members in the fields and are on call by the patients when needed. the commune members say appreciatively: "in the past, the patients went to the doctors. now it is the other way round."

the cooperative medical station follows the policy "cure diseases in early stages, put prevention first". the station encourages family planning, publicizes knowledge on hygiene, organizes regular house and environmental cleanning, takes care of drinking water, rubbish disposal and manure treatment. infectious diseases like measles, hepatitis and flu have been curbed and general health improved. for example in the past in the second production team 3,000 workdays a year were lost due to illnesses, but last year this was reduced to 400.

there is a sharp contrast with the rural medical and health conditions before the cultural revolution when liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medicine reigned. at that time, the commune to which huangsungyu brigade is affiliated had only a clinic, where fees were high, and there were only four medical personnel. during the cultural revolution, chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" touched off a revolution in health work in the countryside. the emergence of barefoot doctors and the cooperative medical system has rapidly changed the backward features of the rural medical and health work.

the cooperative medical station relies on the masses to gather and plant chinese medicinal herbs. last year, 2,000 kilogrammes of chinese medicinal herbs were gathered in this hilly district. the brigade also

planted herbs on some three hectares of land to provide herbs for the brigade's own pharmaceutical workshop. the 200 varieties of pills, powder and plasters turned out at this workshop meet half the medicinal needs of the brigade, thereby economising on medical funds.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

More Film Projection Teams for Rural Areas of Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 20, 1976)

rural people's communes in southwest china's szechwan province now have a total of 3,000 film projection teams, as against the few dozens which were operating before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

in this vast, populous hinterland province, more than one third of the communes have their own film projection teams. last year, people in the province attended films ten times as often as in 1965.

before the cultural revolution, szechwan peasants, especially those living in the remote, mountainous areas, seldom had the opportunity to see films of any kind. this was due to the interference of the revisionist line in art and literature, which neglected cultural life in the rural areas.

with the setting up of film projection teams by people's communes and, in many cases, by production brigades with part of their public welfare funds, films are now being regularly shown in the villages and hamlets, even those almost inaccessible to the outside or inhabited by only a few dozens households. the team members are chosen from among local peasants.

a still greater number of film projection teams, however, are run by the state. the three autonomous prefectures inhabited by people of tibet, yi and other minority nationalities had not a single film projection team in the past. this sparsely populated part of szechwan, which is noted for its difficult terrain and treacherous weather, now has a total of 600 film projection teams, half of which are run by communes and their subdivisions.

the state provides the commune film projection teams with material, financial and technical assistance. state-run teams give free film shows in areas inhabited

by people of minority nationalities, with spoken commentaries in the local languages. in distributing films having direct bearings on rural life, priority is given to the countryside before the town, and remote, mountainous areas before plain areas. to meet the growing needs of this ever-growing rural audience, each film is distributed in more than 200 copies in contrast to before the cultural revolution, when only few dozen copies were circulated.

the province has built up its film industries from scratch. it now has three factories producing a total of 1,000 film projectors of various kinds annually. besides, it has set up a number of repair works for film projecting and other equipment.

china produced an 8.75mm film projector in 1970. small in size, light in weight and cheap, this portable machine has proved immensely useful in rural areas throughout the country.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Chinghai Province Reports Good Results in Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 21, 1976)

chinghai province, one of china's major animal husbandry areas, has made new successes in live-stock breeding. by mid june, the province had 3,500,000 heads of young animals in stock, the survival rate being 83 percent. compared with the same period last year, there are an extra 880,000 young animals and 19 percent increase in survival rate this year.

in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, party organizations at various levels in the province's pastoral areas have led the masses in studying chairman mao's important directives including the one saying that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party", and in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his reactionary crime of negating the great cultural revolution. they have thus further consolidated the victories of the cultural revolution, promoted the movement to learn from tachai and brought about an excellent situation in revolution and production.

since last winter, the people in the livestock breeding areas have gone all out to carry out capital construction on an unprecedented scale despite the unfavourable weather conditions. in the past six months, one quarter of the manpower planted grass on 112,600 hectares of land, two and a half times the total area sown in the previous two years and in that time also erected a total of 638 ranches. they planted fodder, forage grass and other animal feed on 17,300 hectares. this doubled the output of grass, protecting the herdsmen against natural adversity. in capital construction the herdsmen have relied on their own resources and won greater, quicker, better and more economical results. the herdsmen in kueinan county themselves baked bricks and lime stone and built a water conservancy project requiring walls 176 kilometre in length and bricks and rock walls of a thousand paddocks. they also created 8,000 hectares of ranch space and planted 1,300 hectares of land to fodder.

at present, the herdsmen of chinghai province are busy selling their animal products to the state and fattening their animals.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Road Construction in Shensi Province Accelerated

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 21, 1976)

in the ten years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, 15,000 kilometres of road way has been added to existing roads in the hilly areas of northwest china's shensi province. this is two times the amount built in the years before the cultural revolution.

the new roads have improved communication conditions in these hilly areas and highland, which account for eighty percent of the province's total area. there was no bus service in two counties before the start of the cultural revolution in 1966. but now a bus service has made all counties and eighty percent of the people's communes accessible.

seven trunk roads with many branches now provide a motor traffic way between the treacherous pashan mountains and the chinling mountains. in the past few years, in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, people in the hilly yichun county in northern

part of the province built 600 kilometers of roads, ten times more than before the cultural revolution. now motor vehicles can reach all the communes and 95 percent of the brigades and some production teams in the county.

the development of highway construction has promoted industrial and agricultural production locally and the goods exchange between town and country has helped improve the people's livelihood. the establishment of the bus services and factories has changed general conditions in these once-secluded, sparsely populated areas.

the highway construction has meant a big saving in manpower needed in the past to carry goods. in fenghsien county which is located in the chinling mountains with over a million workdays saved every year to do farm, side-line and industrial production, the grain yields have risen constantly and side-line production's rapidly developing. in addition, the local people have set up chemical fertilizer, farm-machinery, printing, electrical machinery, pharmaceutical and timber mills.

SWIMMING

More Minority People Respond to Chairman Mao's Call on Swimming

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 20, 1976)

swimming in full kit and highly skilled diving activities, by making use of ponds and reservoirs, is part of the response to chairman mao's call on swimming by the people in the pose mountainous prefecture in the western part of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

this represents a great change for the people of chuang, yao, miao, yi, kelao, hui and han nationalities who live in the prefecture, as the area used to be dry nine years out of ten. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the local people learning from tachai have built 1,480 reservoirs and ponds, as part of their drive to develop agriculture.

of chuang nationality more than 300 people in the pantao commune of tienlin county, where a storage reservoir with one million cubic metres was built

in 1974, undertake expert swimming activities. no less than half the population living near the reservoir take a regular part in swimming.

in one of the production teams of the huayen brigade in loyeh county all the youngsters often swam in the large lake which was built by local commune members on the basis of self-reliance.

in the pameng production brigade in chinghsi county, militiawomen have mastered the breaststroke, free style swimming, backstroke and diving. some of them can swim 1,000 metres at a stretch. not long ago they swam across the lake in wearing uniforms and carrying arms. a production brigade in hsilin county has a "mothers' swimming team". with the popularization of swimming, the technical level has improved. for several years running, the pose prefecture has been among the first three teams in the swimming and waterpolo matches sponsored by the autonomous region or higher levels.

party organizations in the pose prefecture arrange for practised swimmers to teach others.

the physical culture and sports committee of pingkuo county runs regular swimming courses for various communes. the county also allocates finance and materials to help the hilly areas to build swimming pools and other facilities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Argentine Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, has recently met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here with all members of the delegation of the communist party (marxist-leninist) of argentina (the former communist vanguard), headed by lisandro valdez.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

present on the occasions were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as well as comrades hsueh tuan, hsing chu-fang and shih chin-no.

the delegation paid a friendly visit to china as guests of the c.p.c. central committee. their extensive tour took them to changsha, shaoshan, anyuan, kwangchow, shanghai, chingkang mountains, yenan and tientsin. the delegation left peking for home recently.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President Seretse Khama of Botswana to Pay Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, and mrs. khama will pay an official visit to china in late july, 1976.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist League Marxist-Leninists of Denmark Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

benito scocozza, chairman of the central committee of the communist league marxist-leninists of denmark, sent a message on july 12 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincerest condolences on the passing away of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that the communist league marxist-leninists of denmark (kfml) has received the message of the death of comrade chu teh.

comrade chu teh was through his life an outstanding revolutionary fighter. under the leadership of chairman mao, comrade chu teh performed immortal services to the chinese people and the party through his work for the chinese revolution. comrade chu teh fought for the implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao. through his life comrade chu teh strengthened and developed the chinese people's liberation army and through this work made a valuable contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the revolution and the construction of socialism in china.

the death of comrade chu teh means a great loss for the revolutionary movement in the whole world. the central committee of the communist league marxist-leninists extend to you our sincerest condolences.

the memory and the revolutionary work of comrade chu teh will remain immortal.

CHINA AND EGYPT

First Secretary of Arab Socialist Union Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committtee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

mustafa khalil, first secretary of the arab socialist union of egypt, sent a message on july 9 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincere condolences and profound sympathy on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Outgoing Finnish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met here today with martti salomies, ambassador of the republic of finland to china, who will shortly conclude his term of office.

present were liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

Finnish Ambassador Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

martti salomies, ambassador of the republic of finland to china, left peking for home by air today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND GREECE

Organization of Marxist-Leninists of Greece Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the central committee of the organization of the marxist-leninists of greece has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the letter, dated july 8, reads:

with great emotion and with sadness, the marxist-leninists of greece learnt of the death of comrade chu teh, a fine member of the communist party of china, great proletarian revolutionary fighter and distinguished leader of the state, the party and the army of the people's republic of china.

loyal to the communist party of china and the chinese people, comrade chu teh fought heroically and selflessly for the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and contributed in a decisive manner to the triumph of the cause of liberation of the chinese people and to the victory of the chinese revolution.

the revolutionary life of comrade chu teh was entirely dedicated to the unflinching struggle for the cause of communism, for the victory of the cause of revolution in china and in the world and for the continuation of the revolution. he was a great example and an inexhaustible source of revolutionary strength and inspiration for the marxist-leninist communists and all the proletarian revolutionaries.

the marxist-leninists of greece express their deep respect to the memory of comrade chu teh and they are convinced that the great chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, will turn their grief at the loss of comrade chu teh into strength for consolidating further the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and gaining still greater victories on the difficult but glorious road of triumph of the revolution and communism.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people excl.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinea Democratic Party Central Committee
Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the central committee of the guinea democratic party has recently sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing most sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "we have learned with profound sorrow of the demise of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress."

it adds, "he had dedicated all his life to the sacred cause of his compatriots. we are convinced that the example of loyalty and devotion of comrade chu teh will guide the young generations to march on. in the name of the guinean people, party and state, the central committee of the guinea democratic party expresses to you grievous sympathy and most sincere condolences."

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Leaves for Visit to China

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jul. 20, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi of iran left here for peking this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

she was seen off at the airport by minister of interior and civil service affairs jamshid amuzegar and deputy foreign minister for political affairs nassir assar.

chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching was also present at the airport.

Iranian Princess Arrives in Peking on Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, arrived in peking by air this morning on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

princess ashraf had visited china on two previous occasions and made important contributions to the development of friendly relations between china and iran. on her current visit to china, the princess has once again brought with her the profound friendship of the iranian people for the chinese people.

among those accompanying the princess on her visit are prince shahram pahlavi-nia, eldest son of the princess, princess azadeh shafigh, daughter of the princess, princess niloufar pahlavi-nia, wife of prince

shahram pahlavi-nia, and mrs. marianoush ansari and mr. iradj amini.

greeting the princess at the airport were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

present were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, mrs. rajabzadeh, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

NPC Vice Chairman Gives Banquet in Honor of Iranian Princess

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of princess ashraf pahlavi of iran and the other distinguished iranian guests accompanying the princess on her visit.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the banquet.

vice-chairman li su-wen and princess ashraf pahlavi proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and iran.

in her toast, vice-chairman li su-wen said, the current visit of princess ashraf pahlavi takes place on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran. "rapid advances have been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iran in the past five years and our two countries have become good friends, thanks to the concerted efforts on both sides. although the social systems of china and iran are different, the historical, traditional friendship and the common struggle facing us today have closely linked our two countries. we are not only able to have intercourse and develop friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful

coexistence, but sympathize with and support each other in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. the friendly relations and cooperation between us, which are absolutely sincere, accord with the fundamental interests of the people of our two countries and are beneficial to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism."

speaking of the prevalent situation in west asia and the persian gulf, vice-chairman li su-wen said, "the wanton contention and expansion in this region of the superpowers, particularly that superpower singing the tune of 'detente', are arousing new awakening and still greater resistance among the people of various countries in this region. we are happy to note that the imperial government and people of iran, led by his imperial majesty the shahanshah, while striving to increase their own defence capacities and build up their own country, are actively strengthening their unity and cooperation and mutual assistance with the middle east, the persian gulf and the other third world countries, thus making positive contributions to the cause of the people of all countries for unity against hegemonism. the chinese government and people express their support and appreciation for this, and sincerely wish you constant, new victories on your road of advance."

in conclusion, the n.p.c. vice-chairman expressed her conviction that the princess' current visit would further enhance the mutual understanding of china and iran and promote their friendly relations and cooperation.

princess ashraf pahlavi said in her speech: "what has encouraged me to pay three visits to your country in six years is the sincere friendship of your government and people for me which i have perceived in this country and which has touched me profoundly. it is appropriate here to quote a pithy persian saying: when you make a visit, don't just see if the door is open but whether the host is friendly."

she went on to say: "i had said in my first speech on my first visit: 'personal contact inevitably leads to dialogue. dialogue may in turn lead to understanding, and understanding can subsequently find a path to friendship.' i see that this statement, like a seed sown under salubrious conditions, has sprouted, grown and now matured into a full-branched tree.

"during my first visit to your country," the princess continued, "iran and the people's republic of china had not yet established diplomatic relations. but now, within a short period of time, our two countries have taken such big, steady strides towards friendship that their relations have proved to be an example of friendly relations between two independent states.

"here i would like to recall my deceased friend chou en-lai, the late premier of the people's republic of china, whose friendliness and talents undoubtedly played an effective role in the rounding of these valuable relations of friendship.

"i am greatly rejoiced at the fruits brought by our friendship and i hope this friendship will grow with each passing day," she added.

among the guests attending the banquet were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, and mrs. rajabzadeh.

present on the host side were vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries li kuo-tsai, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission tien wen-hui, and leading members of other departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang hsiao-yi, chu chuan-hsien, chou chueh and hsu kuang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Modern Chinese Calligraphy Exhibition Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, July 21, 1976)

a modern chinese calligraphy exhibition opened here yesterday under the joint sponsorship of the all-japan calligraphers association, the japan-china cultural exchange association and mainichi shimbun.

among the more than 150 people attending the opening ceremony were shunkei iijima, director-general of the all-japan calligraphers association, kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and noted japanese calligraphers.

responsible members of the sponsors and counsellor of the chinese embassy here spoke at the ceremony

and wished the exhibition success. they also expressed the hope that the exhibition will further strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and make new contributions to the promotion of the outstanding calligraphic art of the two countries.

the exhibits included 110 pieces of works selected from calligraphers, workers, peasants and functionaries from 23 provinces, cities or autonomous regions in china.

most of the exhibits were calligraphic writings and stone carvings in seal characters of chairman mao's poems, while others were those of lu hsun's poems and those praising the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. these exhibits have won warm response from the visitors.

the exhibition is scheduled to be held in nagoya and kitakyushu cities after a 10-day show in tokyo.

Japanese Youth Activists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

council member lin li-yun of the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the visiting japanese youth activists delegation led by sumio kijima with masayuki shimbo as deputy leader and keniu watanabe as secretary-general.

attending the banquet were deputy secretary chang hsueh-chun of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league and leading members of departments concerned as well as representatives of young people from all walks of life in peking.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Delegation from Korean Province Leaves Shenyang for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 21, 1976)

the friendship delegation from the north pyongan province of the democratic people's republic of korea left here by rail for home today at the end of its friendly visit to liaoning province, northeast china.

led by kang dong an, vice-chairman of the north pyongan province administrative committee, with kim chun gil, secretary of the sineuijoo city committee of the korean workers' party, as the deputy leader, the delegation attended the celebrations in liaoning for the 15th anniversary of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the comrades-in-arms from korea were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the shenyang city revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned including yin tsan-chen, yang ta-yi, li chih-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu and more than 1,000 revolutionary people who braved the rain to see them off.

during their tour of liaoning, the korean comrades called at factories, rural people's communes, schools, shops and harbours, visited sites of scenic beauty and historical interest, and attended theatrical programmes of songs, dances and acrobatics presented by professional artistes and children in shenyang, anshan and luta, where they received a warm welcome from leading members of the local revolutionary committees and revolutionary masses.

the korean comrades paid homage to the cemetery of the martyrs of the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, on the outskirts of shenyang, on the morning of july 13 and laid a wreath before the monument to those chinese people's volunteers who died glorious heroes in the war. the ribbon on the wreath was inscribed: "eternal glory to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers excl."

during its stopover at the chinese border city of tantung on its way home this afternoon, the delegation was greeted at the station by lin yuan-fu and li yen, chairman and vice-chairman of the tantung city revolutionary committee, and several hundred local residents.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Amir of Kuwait Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

amir of the state of kuwait sheikh sabah al salem sabah sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, on july 19, expressing his heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we have learned with deep regret of the passing of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and wish on behalf of the people and government of kuwait to extend to your excellency, to the distinguished members of your government and to the friendly chinese people our heartfelt condolences and sincerest sympathy on this great loss deplored by all people.

Speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker of the kuwait national assembly, sent a message on july 17 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee. the message reads:

on behalf of members of the kuwait national assembly and myself, i share your grief and sadness for the passing away of the late chairman chu teh. the deceased spent his life struggling with the chinese people to achieve national independence and sovereignty. i am still retaining memories of my meeting with him in peking in 1974, where the deceased cordially received me. as i extend condolences to you and his family i pray for his soul to rest in peace.

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Kuwaiti
National Assembly Delegation, Delegation
Honored at NPC Standing Committee Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with khalid salih al-ghuneim, speaker of the national assembly of kuwait, his wife and the kuwaiti national assembly delegation he is leading.

after the meeting, the n.p.c. standing committee gave a banquet in honour of speaker khalid salih al-ghuneim and his wife and the other distinguished kuwaiti guests. vice-chairman wu teh was present.

ateeq s.k. al-taqan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwaiti embassy here, was present at the meeting and attended the banquet.

present on both occasions were secretary-general chi peng-fei, deputy secretary-general wu hsin-yu and member pai shou-yi of the n.p.c. standing committee, and vice-foreign minister liu chen-hua.

vice-chairman wu teh was the first to make a toast. he enthusiastically praised the kuwaiti people for their satisfactory achievements in the struggle to defend state sovereignty and national independence, safeguard their national resources and build their own country under the leadership of amir sabah al salem sabah.

the kuwaiti government and people, he said, have always resolutely supported the just struggle of the arab people and the palestinian people, opposed the superpowers' interfering with the affairs of the gulf states, worked hard to strengthen the unity and cooperation with other countries of the third world, and made beneficial contributions to the cause of unity of people of all countries in the world in opposition to imperialism and hegemonism.

speaking of the ever-growing friendly relations and cooperation between china and kuwait and the friendship between the two peoples, vice-chairman wu teh said, "although speaker al-ghuneim is scheduled to make a short stay in china this time, yet we are convinced that it, too, will certainly further the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

in his toast, speaker khalid salih al-ghuneim said, "your great country has a long history of heroic

struggle against colonialism, evil and aggressive forces, and has scored tremendous achievements in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and culture." he wished the chinese people continuous progress under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao.

"the arab people," said speaker al-ghuneim, "cherish gratitude and admiration for the great chinese people, because they are in full support of our just struggle and have given us all possible aid in our struggle against zionism and colonialism and for the complete recovery of the rights of the palestinian people." he said, kuwait has always aspired to strengthen its relationship with china and develop cooperation between the people of the two countries.

the kuwaiti national assembly delegation arrived in peking by air this morning on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was greeted at the airport by secretary-general chi peng-fei and deputy secretary-general wu hsin-yu of the n.p.c. standing committee, and acting director chou chueh of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry. also present were charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwaiti embassy here ateeq s.k. al-faqan, diplomatic envoys and officials of the democratic people's republic of korea and a number of arab countries in peking and a representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Guests Dined in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a parliament members' delegation from luxembourg led by vice-president of the parliament rene hengel, and president of the luxembourg-china friendship association adolph franck.

present on the occasion were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang kuan-lan and liu ta-nien, n.p.c. deputy huang chia-szu and leading members of departments concerned hsu wei-chin and chung han-chiu.

the luxembourg guests arrived here yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan Communist Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan wrote a letter on june 28 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the cpc.

"the history of 55 years of the communist party of china" the letter says, "is the history of heroic fight for the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people and for the emancipation of mankind, the history of dauntless struggle against and successive victories over all forms of opportunist and revisionist ideas, tendency and line at home and abroad, and the history of comrade mao tsetung inheriting, defending and developing marxism-leninism. the history of 55 years proves that the communist party of china is a great, glorious and correct party."

it adds, "in the period of socialist revolution, comrade mao tsetung has summed up, on the basis of the revolutionary practice of this period, the experience of the class struggle at home and abroad, particularly drawn a lesson from the soviet union where 'the satellites went up to the sky while the red flag fell to the ground', and put forward far-sightedly the theory and measures of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." "the recent directives of comrade mao tsetung further point out that the root of capitalist restoration exists "right in the communist party", and the principal contradiction in the period of socialist revolution is that between the proletariat and the party persons in power taking the capitalist road. they expound the economic basis for the emergence of the new bourgeoisie, its political and ideological roots and its law of development. comrade mao tsetung has raised the measures to gradually restrict and finally abolish bourgeois right and to remould world outlook to the strategic level of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. under the guidance of this basic line, the communist party of china has led the people to great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and dismissed teng hsiao-ping from all posts both inside and outside the party in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution

and the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, won decisive victories and greatly strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the letter says: "comrade mao tsetung's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has greatly enriched the treasury of marxism-leninism and is a new and very important development of marxism-leninism. it has not only solved the question of continuing the revolution in socialist china, but also revealed the root cause of soviet union's turning revisionist. it shows more clearly to us that khrushchov and brezhnev are bourgeois chieftains in power in the communist party and makes us realize in a deeper-going way that line is the most essential and most central issue in revolutionary struggle. capitalism has been restored in the soviet union because the capitalist-roaders in power in the communist party of the soviet union have been able to carry out their revisionist line in the whole party and whole country and thus usurped and seized the power of the party and the state. today they have turned the bolshevik party founded by the great lenin into a fascist revisionist party and the socialist state into a social-imperialist state."

the letter says: "under the leadership of the great leader comrade mao tsetung, the revolutionary practice of the communist party of china in the past 55 years has proved that it is a very reliable party which the international proletariat and communist movement can trust completely. the party resolutely supports the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism waged by the people of various countries of the world and the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat for emancipation. the fact that the communist party of north kalimantan has the consistent support from the communist party of china is a great encouragement to us. our party will continue to advance along the path guided by mao tsetung thought, persist in the struggle against the revisionist adverse current in our party, resolutely build our party into a party genuinely holding aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carry the revolution through to the end. we firmly believe that final victory surely belongs to the people of north kalimantan."

in conclusion the letter says: "we wholeheartedly wish comrade mao tsetung good health and a long life excl. we wholeheartedly wish the communist party of china more glorious victories on the battle-front of continuing the revolution excl."

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo President Greets CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1976)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo), has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message dated july 6 says, "the mozambican people, under the leadership of the frelimo, and the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, forged indestructible relations of friendship and solidarity during the protracted people's revolutionary war against portuguese colonialism. the chinese people and the chinese communist party, imbued with great internationalism, stood on the side of the mozambican people and supported them politically, economically and diplomatically throughout the hard years of our people's liberation war."

the message expresses the conviction that the chinese people, under the leadership of their revolutionary party -- the communist party of china and their great revolutionary leader chairman mao tsetung, will win yet greater successes.

it also stresses the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between mozambique and china and the peoples of the two countries.

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Mozambican Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with the mozambican journalists' delegation led by arlindo lopes, deputy chief editor of the mozambican paper "noticias", here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily"; chang chen-tung, first deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; chao ti-sheng, leading member of the hsinhua news agency; and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

Mozambican Journalists' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan this evening met and feted the mozambican journalists' delegation led by arlindo lopes, deputy chief editor of the mozambican paper "noticias". they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Political Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Unitarian Movement of Netherlands (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

k. de boer, political secretary of the central committee of the communist unitarian movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist), sent a letter on july 8 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of comrade chu teh.

the message says: "with sorrow we hear of the death of comrade chu teh, a man who has played such a tremendous role in your past revolutionary victories and in the building of socialist people's republic of china, a man who has been an inspiration to the whole marxist-leninist movement."

the message says: "his life and example will never be forgotten. they will inspire and strengthen the present and future generation."

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien, NPC Vice
Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Attend
Concert by Philippine Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien attended a concert by the philippine cultural delegation here this evening.

present at the concert were chairman isabel santos and co-chairman laura gorospe of the philippine cultural delegation, and charge d'affaires ad interim anastacio bartolome and other officials of the philippine embassy here.

the artistes of the philippine pangkat kawayan bamboo orchestra and the bayanihan dance troupe presented a programme of music with strong national flavour and dances of long traditions.

during the interval, vice-premier wu kuei-hsien and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with the leading members of the delegation and representatives of the artistes.

at the end of the concert, the artistes stepped down from the stage and spread flowers to the audience to express the philippine people's friendly feelings for the chinese people. vice-premier wu kuei-hsien, vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien and others then went up stage, warmly shook hands with the philippine artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their success. the entire hall immediately burst into warm applause.

among the audience were also yu hui-yung, chinese minister of culture, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

earlier this afternoon, minister yu hui-yung met with chairman of the delegation isabel santos, co-chairman laura gorospe, other leading members of the delegation and representatives of the artistes.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Bihor Football Team from Romania
Honored in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the bihor football team from romania led by cosma horia was welcomed at a reception given by the chinese physical culture and sports commission here this evening.

present at the reception were leading member of the commission lu chin-tung and leading member of the chirese football association li feng-lou as well as chinese football coaches and players.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, was also present.

the football team arrived here yesterday on a match tour of china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
New Tsars' Blackmail

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the soviet union's guided missile tests in the barents sea from july 1 to august 10 are the second series of such tests in these waters in a year, last september, it carried out 11 days of such tests in this sea.

these repeated tests are obviously a show of force against norway and a kind of intimidation and blackmail for seizing control of norway's northern waters, because the strategically important waters between the spitsbergen archipelago and the north cape of norway are the only passage for the soviet northern fleet to enter the atlantic. out of the need for arms expansion and war preparations as well as for the contention with u.s. imperialism for hegemony in europe, soviet social-imperialism has stationed huge forces on the kola peninsula in recent years. in addition to hundreds of surface ships, it has deployed 70 per cent of its strategic submarines there, including many equipped with underwater nuclear missiles. it has all along set its mind on controlling the whole norwegian northern waters to ensure the sea passage for its northern fleet to enter the atlantic. as a first step, it tried to occupy a

large stretch of norway's continental shelf in the barents sea. emphasizing its "privileges" over the spitsbergen archipelago, it also demanded sharing with norway sovereignty over the archipelago with the aim of annexing it. after meeting the inevitable opposition from norway, it revealed its atrocious features by resorting to threat. its missile tests in the barents sea last year were precisely an act of "applying political pressure" on norway. the tests, taking place within the 200-mile economic zone proposed by norway and two months before the norwegian-soviet negotiations scheduled for last november; were obviously designed to influence the negotiations. the current missile tests began immediately following the fruitless new round of negotiations between the two countries in oslo in mid-june. the timing of the two tests reveals the intention of the missile launchers. just as the norwegian press put it, the soviet union has been trying "to resort to missile diplomacy to influence norway" and "to show that it has a dominant position over the waters involved in norway - soviet union negotiations." obviously, this is blackmail by means of a show of force.

in an attempt to control the norwegian northern waters, the soviet union, backed by its massive military force, has taken a series of aggressive and threatening steps against norway. it has conducted one military exercise after another, including encircling and landing exercises, with northern norway as the hypothetical target. during one of such exercises, soviet tanks rolled to a point only a few feet from norway's territory. the soviet union also intensifies espionage in norway's air-space and in northern waters of the country. submarines of the soviet northern fleet frequently intrude into gulfs off the norwegian coasts to collect information. a soviet spy ship, disguised as an ocean research ship, has for the last 15 months sailed around the bear island of norway which lies between mainland norway and its spitsbergen archipelago. soviet reconnaissance planes often make illegal intrusions into norway's air-space. disregarding norway's stand for extending its fishing zone, the soviet union sends its big fishing fleets to the barents sea to operate in the waters between the bear island and finnmark of northern norway. they even intrude into norway's coastal waters to plunder fish resources. last october, a soviet vessel arrogantly rammed a norwegian fishing boat operating in waters near the bear island and destroyed its fishing net, trying to scare the norwegian fishermen off their own fishing areas.

all these facts show that in seeking for world domination, the soviet union is bullying and threatening its small and medium neighbours with its military

force, even trying to bring them to their knees by threatening to use its missiles. this is out-and-out imperialist and hegemonic practice.

far from cowing, however, the new tsars' missile-brandishing has further infuriated the norwegian people. ever since the soviet missile test in the barents was announced, norwegian papers have come out one after another with strong condemnation of the soviet imperialist blackmail. norwegian ambassador to moscow was authorized to lodge a verbal protest with the soviet government. in oslo, norwegian protesters demonstrated before the soviet embassy on july 8 to show indignation and determination of the norwegian people to safeguard state sovereignty.

in face of unending soviet swashbuckling, increasing numbers of people in norway have seen through moscow's "detente" fraud. the call for a stronger defence to safeguard national security and sovereignty is getting louder and louder. norwegian prime minister odvar nordli, in a recent interview with an american correspondent, said that the soviets "have established detente on a high plateau, but they are doing many things under the floor of the plateau which are not in accord with the spirit of detente." per hysing-dahl, chairman of the defence committee of the norwegian parliament, in one of his speeches at parliament, said, "we are confronted with the urgent task of ensuring our nation's vital interests, and parliament should adapt its defence policy to the new situation of norway's security and defence." discussing the norwegian conservative party's security policy, anders sjaastad, member of the parliamentary defence committee, urged the committee to produce a report this year for stronger national defence. "it must be ensured that anyone who attacks norway could gain nothing," he stressed.

by their own behaviour the new tsars are teaching others by negative example, putting the norwegians and other nordic peoples ever more on guard against social-imperialism.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Spain Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Madrid, Jul. 19, 1976)

chinese ambassador to spain chen chao-yuan left his post here for home this afternoon.

spanish king juan carlos and foreign minister marcelino oreja aguirre received the chinese ambassador on july 14 and this morning separately and had friendly conversations with him.

ambassador chen chao-yuan gave a farewell reception on the evening of july 15. among those present were jose finat y escriva de romani, first vice-president of the spanish parliament; antonio villacieros y benito, grand marshal of the king's office; as well as members of parliament, senior government officials, and well-known personages and friends from various circles. diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here and representatives of overseas chinese residing in spain also attended the reception.

Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the central committee of the workers' revolutionary organization of spain has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the letter reads:

the death of chu teh is a big loss to the communist party of china, the chinese people and the communists and peoples of the world.

comrade chu teh made great contributions to china's socialist construction and the socialist cause of the world. his life was one of a great communist and an example for us to learn from.

the workers' revolutionary organization expresses to you the deepest condolences on the death of great comrade chu teh.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of Sweden and Others Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

roland pettersson, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of sweden, and others have sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message, dated july 12, says: "comrade chu teh was an outstanding revolutionary fighter, who dedicated his life to serving the people. during the long march, the anti-japanese national liberation war and the revolutionary war, he made great contributions to the victory of the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung."

it continues: "after the victorious establishment of the people's republic of china, comrade chu teh assumed high responsibility as chairman of the national people's congress standing committee and spent his life in struggle for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the building of socialism and communism.

"to swedish communists, and to progressive people the world over, comrade chu teh will for ever stand out as a shining example of a revolutionary fighter, a builder and leader of the chinese people's liberation army, a dedicated proletarian leader, wholeheartedly serving the people. his memory will remain immortal."

CHINA AND SYRIA

President of Syrian People's Council Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

president of the syrian people's council mohamed ali halabi sent a letter to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 11, expressing most grievous condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the letter reads:

i have learnt with great regret of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

in the death of the illustrious deceased, the people's republic of china lost a great fighter, who, together with other great chinese leaders headed by his excellency chairman mao tsetung, had never ceased the struggle for the liberation of his people and his country and for a better future of the friendly chinese people.

i, on behalf of my colleagues, members of the syrian people's council, and in my own name, extend to you and to the members of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china most grievous condolences and deep sympathy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Mbeya, Jul. 20, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien arrived at mbeya city, capital of tanzania's mbeya region, at noon today by special train after attending the hand-over ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway and concluding a friendly visit to zambia.

the delegation is on a friendly visit to tanzania at the invitation of the tanzanian government.

when the special train pulled up at the tanzanian border town of tunduma at nine a.m., the delegation was greeted by tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, minister of home affairs ali mwenyi, junior minister for foreign affairs isaac sepetu, and tanzanian ambassador to china job lusinde, all coming from dar es salaam.

also present at tunduma station were mbeya regional secretary of the tanganyika african national union r.s. wambura, regional chairman mwangoka, other officials and chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun.

vice-premier sun chien and his party travelled on to mbeya in the company of second vice-president kawawa and other officials. zambian high commissioner to tanzania manyadi accompanied the delegation to mbeya.

the delegation was accorded a warm welcome at both railway stations by the local people and chinese technical personnel working in mbeya region.

the delegation will leave mbeya for dar es salaam tomorrow morning.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Thai Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with thai friend m.l. rongrit pramoj and his party.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

since they arrived in peking on july 11 at the invitation of the chinese amity association, m.l. rongrit pramoj and his party have visited factories, a school and a people's commune, and toured places of historical interest in shanghai and hangchow.

the thai friends left peking today on a tour of sian and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND US

American Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, yesterday met and feted dr. kern ko nan chang of the radio corporation of america, his wife and daughter. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

chu yung-hsing and other leading members of departments concerned were present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Veterans Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

the delegation of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war headed by army general kosta-nadj concluded its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; ho cheng, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned hsiao hsuan-chin, yang sen, lu tsun-fu, chin yu-feng and yu hung-liang.

on hand were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and other officials of the yugoslav embassy here.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shenyang, changchun and talien. they had extensive contacts with commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, militia and the masses. this has deepened the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and yugoslavia.

ambassador milojko drulovic gave a banquet for the delegation at the yugoslav embassy on july 19.

deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff wu hsiu-chuan was present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 20, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien left zambia today for tanzania by special train at the end of a successful friendly visit to zambia.

during their stay in zambia, vice-premier sun chien and his party, in the company of zambian prime minister elijah h.k. mudenda, visited lusaka, chingola, kitwe and livingstone. they were warmly received and welcomed by local officials and people everywhere. zambian president kenneth david kaunda and secretary general of the united national independence party a.g. zulu separately received and had warm and friendly conversations with the chinese delegation.

the delegation held talks with zambian prime minister mudenda and government ministers on further strengthening and developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common interest. satisfactory results were achieved.

on july 18, vice-premier sun chien had a photo taken together with president kaunda and prime minister mudenda and bade farewell to the president at the state house here.

then, vice-premier sun chien and his party left the new kapiri mposhi station by a special train of the tanzania-zambia railway and arrived at the zambian border city of nakonde early this morning. they were accompanied by prime minister mudenda, minister of state of the foreign ministry greenwood b. sitwizya, minister of state for the ministry of power, transport and works banda and chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen. the delegation was warmly seen off at nakonde by state leaders, government officials and people.

Chinese Vice Premier Sends Message of Thanks to Zambian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 20, 1976)

vice-premier sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation, thanked zambian prime minister elijah h.k. mudenda for the warm friendship and hospitality accorded to the delegation in a cable today when leaving zambia for tanzania by special train.

he said, "as we are leaving your beautiful country carrying with us a full load of profound friendship of the zambian people towards the chinese people, i have the honour to extend once again, on behalf of the chinese government delegation and in my own name, our hearty thanks to you, and through you, to his excellency president kenneth david kaunda, his honourable secretary general a.g. zulu and the government and people of zambia for your warm friendship and very hospitable reception and for all you have done to ensure the complete success of our visit."

he wished that the militant friendship between the peoples of china and zambia will flourish forever.

Zambian, Chinese Leaders Lay Wreaths at Tanzam Railway Martyrs' Tombs

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 21, 1976)

zambian prime minister elijah mudenda and chinese vice-premier sun chien, on behalf of their respective governments, laid wreaths at the tombs of the chinese, zambian and tanzanian martyrs, who gave their lives to the construction of the tanzam railway, at mpika of northern province of zambia on july 19.

present on the occasion were chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chieh and chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen.

present on the zambian side were a. shapi, member of the central committee of the united national independence party for northern province, and g.b. sitwizya, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF CHU TEH

More Condolence Messages on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

more
condolence messages to chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned have been received here, expressing profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the messages were from: mamari djime ngakinar, vice-president of the supreme military council of chad; o jin u, minister of the people's armed forces of the democratic people's republic of korea; ziaur haq, chief of staff of the pakistan army; ziaur rahman, chief of army staff of bangladesh; moshraff hossain, chief of naval staff and deputy martial law administrator of bangladesh; komoto toshio, minister of international trade and industry of japan; prasit kanchanawat, minister of justice and former president of the house of representatives of thailand.

farouk kadoumy, chief of the political department of the palestine liberation organization also sent a message of condolence.

among those who have sent messages or letters of condolence to china were also government departments, associations of friendship with china, mass organizations, non-governmental bodies and personages of various circles of a number of countries as well as international organizations, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here and foreign friends in china.

More Condolence Messages on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

more
condolence messages have been received here on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

they are from secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists association djawoto, general secretary of the burma socialist programme party

san yu, the central executive committee of the popular front for the liberation of oman, acting president and chairman of the central committee of the pan-africanist congress of azania p.k. leballo, chairman of the central executive committee of the komei party of japan yoshikatsu takeiri, deputy leader of the labour party of australia thomas uren and majority leader of the u.s. senate mike mansfield.

More Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

more marxist-leninist parties and organizations have sent messages to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china or premier hua kuo-feng, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade chu teh.

they are from general secretary of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists giovanni scuderi, general secretary of the communist party of iceland (marxist-leninist) kristjan gudlaugsson, the central committee of the communist party of iceland (marxist-leninist) and the marxist-leninist union of struggle of sweden.

Foreign Ministers of Many Countries Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1976)

foreign ministers of a number of countries recently sent messages to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, or foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, extending profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the messages are from:
burmese foreign minister u hla phone, korean foreign minister ho dam, japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa, lao foreign minister phoun sipaseuth, philippine secretary of foreign affairs carlos p. romulo, algerian foreign minister abdelaziz bouteflika, benin minister of foreign affairs and cooperation michel atladaye, mauritanian state minister for external affairs hamdi ould mouknass, tunisian minister of external affairs habib chatty, belgian minister of foreign affairs and development cooperation renaat van elslande, danish foreign minister k. b. andersen, italian foreign minister mariano rumor, dutch foreign minister max van der stoel, norwegian acting foreign minister bjartmar gjerde, british secretary of state for foreign affairs anthony crosland, argentine minister of foreign affairs and worship cesar a. guzzetti, brazilian foreign minister antonio f. azeredo da silveira, chilean foreign minister patricio carvajal prado, cuban foreign minister raul roa, mexican secretary of foreign affairs alfonso garcia robles, the then peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle, venezuelan foreign minister ramon escovar salom, australian foreign minister andrew peacock, irish foreign minister garret fitzgerald, singapore foreign minister s. rajaratnam and u.s. secretary of state henry a. kissinger.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE's REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 3, 1976 No. 6149

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Violently Open Fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the Arch Criminal Favoring "Uprooting" for Restoration

- a letter written by Wu Hsien-chung and 18 other educated youth of Liaoning Province who have settled down in the countryside to the people of the whole province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1976)

(NCNA Shenyang, July 13, 1976) Toward this socialist new thing of sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside, should we support or undermine it? Should we encourage the educated youth to strike root in the countryside to make revolution, or should we encourage regression, promote "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and try with all ways and means to "uproot" them? How should we deal with this question of the right line and the wrong line? Wu Hsien-chung and 18 other educated youth who attended the symposium of representatives of rusticated educated youth convened by Liaoning Province recently wrote a joint letter entitled "Violently Open Fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the Arch Criminal Favoring 'Uprooting' for Restoration" to the people of the whole province. The full text of the letter follows:

This letter is forced out entirely by the bourgeoisie inside the Party because Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line have vigorously carried out "uprooting" activities for restoration in a vain attempt to strangle this socialist new thing of sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside. Confronted with this great battle between the two classes bearing on our future prospects and destiny as well as the future of the Party and state, our answer is to attack fearlessly, fight tenaciously and defend the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution all our life, and be promoters of progress in narrowing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois rights.

As in the whole country, the situation of the movement for sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside in our province is also excellent. The great cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself has opened up boundless prospects for the development of this socialist new thing of sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside. After the launching of the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, in particular, the situation has become all the more gratifying. The broad masses of educated youth and revolutionary people have conscientiously studied the series of Chairman Mao's important instructions, and deepened their understanding of sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This great socialist revolution has penetrated deeper into people's hearts and revealed more and more clearly its great and profound revolutionary significance. Braving the counter-revolutionary evil Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and working against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line favoring "uprooting," there have emerged, from the remote and outlying mountainous regions of eastern Liaoning to the vast expanse of western Liaoning and from the long coastline of Pohai to the distant Chaomeng Grassland, group after group of "root-takers," who consciously insist on staying in the countryside to dedicate themselves to farming. Demobilized fighters scramble to be peasants, college graduates coming from the communes all go back to the communes, and ambitious young people fearlessly shoulder heavy responsibilities and boldly wage struggle and blaze trails. Together they become a vigorous new army in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

The great leader Chairman Mao has shown boundless solicitude toward us. Party organizations at all levels have given us resolute support. The poor and lower-middle peasants have warmly educated us. The revolutionaries of the older generation have set an example for us by consciously restricting bourgeois rights and returning to their villages to lead the life of ordinary peasants. The revolutionary parents have created the necessary conditions for us by sending their children to the countryside and teaching them to strike root there. With great vehemence, the revolutionary torrents of educated youth going to the countryside have broken through the trammels of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and of traditional ideas, rushed ahead with a force that could not be stopped, and opened up bright prospects filled with boundless hope for the sturdy growth of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, for the combat and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for the splendid future of communism.

We have won an unprecedented great victory. But at the same time we are confronted with an acute struggle between the two lines. At present, on the question of sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines finds salient expression in the following questions: Should we persevere in the correct orientation of sending educated youth to mountains and countryside and develop this socialist new thing, or should we try with all ways and means to undermine it and practice regression? Should we support and

encourage the educated youth to strike root and lead a life of great promise in the countryside, or should we vigorously favor "uprooting," lure the educated youth into regarding going to the countryside for the purpose of "getting a veneer of gold," and ask them to "go down early and come up early"?

Looking back over the road we have traveled, has there been a single step that is not fraught with struggle? Without struggle, there is no progress. In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i promoted "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," but we went through the struggle; Lin Piao reviled us of practicing "reform through labor in disguise," but we stood the test. Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing again vigorously promotes "uprooting" and regression on behalf of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and we must work against him.

In July, August and September last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, truculently attempted to reverse the correct verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution, and directed the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. It was he who cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," negated taking class struggle as the key link and clamored that everything must "revolve around the four modernizations" in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was he who frenziedly called for "selecting and sending good middle school students directly to college" in a vain attempt to call off the movement for sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside halfway. It was he who desperately clung to bourgeois rights, regarded such rights as his protective "magic jade," mortally feared and bitterly hated socialist new things for the restirction of bourgeois rights, and would not be happy without eliminating them. Like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, he all along was hostile toward and opposed to the correct orientation of the youth movement.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of "uprooting" for restoration, and the arch criminal sabotaging the movement for sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside. At present, although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been dismissed from office and relieved of all duties, his counter-revolutionary revisionist line still stinks. The bourgeoisie inside the Party and the class enemies in society echo one another at a distance and work hand in glove to carry out all sorts of sabotage on the movement for sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside. This is something we can never tolerate.

What merits attention is that some of our leading comrades do not have a clear understanding of this situation and they under-estimate the seriousness of the struggle. Some are even "apathetic." As they see it, educated youth sent to mountains and countryside "will come back to the city after two years of temperig at the lower levels," and "educated youth work means properly handling their going down to the lower levels and coming up again." They hold that educated youth are "flying doves" and unreliable, and dare not boldly make use of them. They run counter to the Party's line and policies, ignore the great cause of taking agriculture as the foundation and bringing up successors to the revolution, and promote "cutting

leeks" and "bringing in the food together with the pot." As Teng Hsiao-p'ing "pulls out the root," they consciously or unconsciously follow him to "scoop up the soil."

Chairman Mao points out: "After the democratic revolution the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still, they want revolution. On the other hand, a number of Party members do not want to go forward; some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. Why? Because they have become high officials and want to protect the intersts of the high officials." Here, we cannot but shout at these bigwigs: "Comrades! What you are doing is very dangerous!" It is high time that those comrades fettered by traditional concepts and the force of habit ought to quickly raise their consciousness and distinguish between right and wrong. We should see that if we do not conscientiously study the series of important instructions given by Chairman Mao, deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and clearly distinguish between the right line and the wrong line, we would leave people like Teng Hsiao-p'ing a crack to crawl through. Should this not draw us to deep thought? This acute struggle between those for "striking root" and "pulling out the root" is a severe test to everyone. They should seriously think: On which side do I stand? What kind of effort should I exert?

The movement for sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside affects society as a whole and involves every household. We hope that all revolutionary comrades would violently open fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line for "uprooting" and regression, and actively take part in this great discussion with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility for the young shoots of communism: How to become promoters of progress in making educated youth strike root in the countryside? How to carry out this great revolution through to the end? We especially hope that leadership at all levels would do a good job in taking the lead. The key lies in you. Here we most earnestly ask you to read again "Chu Che Talks to Empress Dowager Chao" and draw something useful from it. We warmly hope that the young educated comrades-in-arms in the countryside throughout the province would conscientiously study the series of important instructions given by Chairman Mao, and put the deep-going criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing above all else. Only through proper study and deep criticism can we clearly recognize the essence of the struggle between those for "striking root" and "pulling out the root," and raise our consciousness in striking root in the countryside to make revolution for life.

"Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying wherever men live." We are proud to be living in this great era, and we are proud that we have taken the revolutionary road of insisting on staying in the countryside. We are full of confidence in the sure victory of the great communist cause. The great leader Chairman Mao has placed boundless hopes on our younger generation, and we must not let Chairman Mao down. The twelfth grade typhoon cannot shake our determination, neither can those high officials who practice revisionism suppress our fighting spirits. We must go against the tide of the past thousands of years, and strive to win new victories by launching onslaughts ceaselessly. We must carry forward the revolutionary rebel spirit displayed by the Red Guards in bygone years, pick up our pens and use them as swords and spears to fight Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and

vigorously rebel against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Struggle will sharpen our eyes and minds and make us upright and strong.

Socialist new things are invincible! The future belongs to those who have plunged into a new life with vigor and vitality.

We salute those who persistently fight in the countryside!

Delegates to the "symposium for studying Chairman Mao's important instructions, deeply criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and striking root in the countryside to make revolution" convened by the CYL Provincial Committee and the Provincial Educated Youth Office:

Wu Hsien-chung, Ch'ao Ch'un-tse, Chang T'ieh-sheng, Liu Hsiang-yü, Chan Feng-mei, Ko K'e-chien, Cheng Yen-chün, Chang Ch'iang, Kao Hsiao-t'ien, Yao Te-ch'un, Sun Kuei-ch'in, Wang Tung-mei, Liu Chi-yeh, Hsü Ya-chüan, Wang Yung-ke, Li Ch'eng-nung, Lin Ch'un-ts'ai, Wang T'ao and Wang Yü-mei.

June 12, 1976

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ARTISTIC CINEMATOGRAPHY

New Fruits of the Revolution in Artistic Cinematography

- after seeing the color film of fine arts Trial Voyage

by

Ch'u Cheng (初征)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1976)

In the new surging tide with the people of the whole country deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the first color film of fine arts Trial Voyage which reflects the two-line struggle in the shipbuilding industry and eulogizes the great cultural revolution has been shown. This film of fine arts is adapted from a novel with the same title. It is a new fruit of the revolution in filmes of fine arts and is also an effective counter-attack at the slavish comprador philosophy advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his fallacies attacking the revolution in literature and art.

In socialist revolution and socialist construction, if we uphold the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," firmly believe, rely on and bring into full play the strength of the masses of people themselves, any difficulty can be overcome and any miracle on earth can be created. The success of the trial voyage of the home-built 10,000-tonner "Tungfang" revealed in the film has fully proved this point.

However, the bourgeoisie inside the Party, out of their criminal aim of restoring capitalism, invariably tried their utmost to advocate the slavish comprador philosophy, in a vain attempt to tamper with the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and practice capitulationism. From Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they all worshipped the bourgeoisie of other countries and were willing lackeys to imperialism.

Ch'en Tsung-chieh, the representative who receives the ship on behalf of the Foreign Transportation Bureau in the film, makes use of the power in his hands, holds a stop watch and finds fault in a thousand and one ways with the trial voyage of the 10,000-tonner. This is precisely a portrait of the image of the capitalist-roader in actual life bent on "turning the ship back" in the shipbuilding industry. Rather than say that the trial voyage is for testing the engine and the ship, it is better to call it a test of people. The shipbuilders with Lu Ta-hai as representative, adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." In the course of the trial voyage, they have not only to battle against the strong typhoon in the natural world, but more importantly, to wage struggle against such a capitalist-roader as Ch'en Tsung-chieh in actual life. In the process of adaptation, the film has brought out this main line of clash of contradictions in the struggle between Lu Ta-hai and Ch'en Tsung-chieh and handled Ch'en Tsung-chieh as a capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road. This plays a specific role in deepening the theme.

The subject matter selected and the themes revealed in the production of films have always been an important political question, or the question of the exercise of dictatorship by one class over another in the ideological sphere. The Trial Voyage takes class struggle as the key link, insists on selecting the theme, organizing the story and molding the characters in accordance with the Party's basic line precisely for the purpose bringing into better play the combat role of films of fine arts, exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

There is such an episode in the film: Ch'en Tsung-chieh asks Lu Ta-hai to change the "five major" instruments on board the ship into imported ones, but Lu Ta-hai and the masses of workers wage a tit-for-tat struggle against Ch'en Tsung-chieh and change all the instruments on board the ship into home-made ones and sternly point out that Ch'en Tsung-chieh's decision is wrong. Seeing that his repression does not work, Ch'en Tsung-chieh vehemently tells Lu Ta-hai, "Let me tell you honestly: this decision has its backers." Having said this, he smugly walks out of the scene. This statement and his gesture exquisitely indicate that Ch'en Tsung-chieh's dishing out once again the revisionist control, check and suppression after the great cultural revolution is not the question of an individual, but is backed by other people, and what he implements is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is also precisely the fact.

The revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" cast forth by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, while advocating the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, vigorously peddles the slavish comprador philosophy and spreads capitalist fallacies everywhere. Under the signboard of so-called "everything for modernization," he publicly puts forth a policy of worshipping foreigners, admiring things of foreign origin and relying on foreign countries. Using the animated form unique to artistic cinematography, the film exposes the capitalist-roaders, and from the plane of the two-line struggle, reveals the essence of this clash of contradictions. This is really an admirable practice.

In order to profoundly bring out the main theme, the film of fine arts Trial Voyage painstakingly molds the heroic image of Lu Ta-hai and makes tremendous efforts in artistic creation. Although there are many characters in the whole film and the actions are complicated, in the structure of the picture and design of actions, the film has ingeniously adopted means of portrayal and design of background that are in conformity with the themic content and close to realism. It has very colorfully depicted the stirring and seething combat scene with the shipbuilders vigorously fighting a battle of emancipation in the seventies, as well as made a life-like depiction of Lu Ta-hai's heroic spirit of rending the wind and breaking the waves and heroically forging ahead. For example, before the trial voyage, the night scene with resplendent lights at the shipyard and the fervent scene with red flags like a forest, the sound of gongs and drums shaking the sky and the seething crowd on the docks at the time when "Tungfang" sets sail for the trial voyage have better revealed the prosperous and thriving scene on the

industrial front after the great cultural revolution. The design of these several groups of pictures and the use of empty shots are not restricted to general exaggeration in the means of expression in animated films in the past but start from life, and after some artistic processing, have revealed the specific environment gone through by the heroic figures before the trial voyage.

The portrayal of the principal heroic character Lu Ta-hai is successful. The lines are symmetrical, the image is consistent and his appearance is dignified. In particular, since realistic means are adopted for the joint structure of the characters, there is no feeling of deformation in the images of characters in the shots and the picture. For example, several groups of shots in the film reveal Lu Ta-hai's undulating thoughts after he is oppressed by Ch'en Tsung-chieh: In the breeze, Lu Ta-hai tightly knits his brows and walks along by the side of the river with big strides. When he looks up at the board bearing quotations by the roadside and reviews the Party's basic line, the "expression of his eyes" changes from meditative to resolute and shows that he has strengthened his confidence and determination in waging struggle against the erroneous line. Through the changes in the people's expression and the composition of pictures, the film learns from the camera movement in the feature films, draws help from piano accompaniment, and outstandingly unfolds the inner activities of characters in daring to struggle and scale the heights. There are innovations in the direction of the film, in graphic design, in photography and in music composition, and they jointly serve the molding of the heroic image of Lu Ta-hai. It is also worthy to point out that for the sake of revealing the scene in which the 10,000-tonner majestically breaks the waves and sails forward, the film uses animated pictures to play up the waves and paper-cuts to reveal the vessel, and adopts the method of superimposed shooting. This has all the more increased the spatiality and reality of the picture and attained artistic effects difficult to attain in animated pictures in the past.

Just like juvenile literature, films of fine arts are mainly viewed by young people and children. Even such a subject matter as Trial Voyage should similarly also take care of the characteristics of children. The structure of the story and the design of the plot should be appropriate to the comprehension and acceptability of the young people and children. In subject matter, style and form, it is necessary to strive to explain a profound theme in everyday language and make it popular and easy to understand, rich and colorful, so as to attain the goal of conducting graphic education in the ideological and political line for young people and children. It appears that the Trial Voyage has paid attention to this point. Compared with the original novel, the clues are clear, with clearcut love and hatred on the design and handling of the relations between people.

In the design of scenes, the addition of the episode of the emergency rescue of Taiwan fishing boats has brought more changes to the pictures. The wind is violent and the waves are high; there is a downpour, and the lightning slashes across the sky above the sea. Lu Ta-hai and the crew members ride the life boat through the waves. After mounting the reefs, they tell the Taiwan fishermen in danger, "We are sent by the mother country." They warmly and sympathetically inquire after the wounded members among the fishermen in danger. All this helps the young people and children understand and accept it.

Certainly, there are also shortcomings in the film. For example, the structure of the film is relatively flat and there is not enough support to bring out the climax in the film. There are also too many dialogues. As a theme for eulogizing the great cultural revolution, how to explain in everyday language the profound theme in conformity with the children's characteristics can also be further refined and tapped.

The young people and children are future successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In order to carry on the spirit of the great cultural revolution from generation to generation, we warmly hope that the broad masses of workers in artistic cinematography would create more works that reflect the great cultural revolution for children, mold a greater number of heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and new images of young people and children that have emerged in the great cultural revolution and more effectively conduct education in the ideological and political line for young people and children. The Trial Voyage has already taken a pleasing step in this respect. We believe that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, through uninterrupted practice and seriously summing up experience, we will be able to shoot a greater number of even better films of fine arts in close coordination with actual struggles.

* * *

WORKER-THEORIST GROUPS

Trail Blazers in the Struggle Against Capitalist-Roaders

- A report on the worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 3, 1976)

Chairman Mao recently taught us: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" The contingent of worker-theorists in the No. 2 workshop of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 has precisely grown up in class struggle and two-line struggle and especially in the heated struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

The worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 was born in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in 1972. From the first day of its establishment, its members took the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the criticism of revisionism as their primary task. In the seething movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the comrades proudly said, "We of the working class are the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and dare to trample underfoot the Analects." They wrote commentaries on the Analects. A victory won in struggle was closely followed by another struggle. In the three months of July, August and September last year, amidst the "din and dust" of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they braved adverse currents, fought evil waves and launched a tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they again charged at the head and gave full play to the role of the vanguard. The facts show that the worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 is a detachment of trail blazers in the struggle with the capitalist-roaders.

Grasp the Weapon of Struggle Against Capitalist-Roaders

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Read and study seriously to have a good grasp of Marxism"; "several years of persistent effort are bound to produce good results," in the past few years, they seriously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Many comrades have read through the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. I-IV, and six volumes of Marxist-Leninist works including "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "The State and Revolution." At present they are going through the Selected Works of Marx and Engels and the Collected Works of Lenin.

Where does such consciousness in study come from? It comes from struggle. A battle has to be fought with weapons, and struggle calls for Marxism. In the course of struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party, they have further realized the importance of Chairman Mao's instruction, "It is necessary to read a bit more of works by Marx and Lenin." In the practice of struggle, they see with increasing clarity that the capitalist-roaders within the Party practicing revisionism always adopt the despicable tactic of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag, and use Marxist phraseology to oppose

Marxism so as to hoodwink some people whose awareness is not high and who do not know the truth. They say, "We steel workers know that when pouring steel, we cannot clearly distinguish steel from slag without protective spectacles. When making revolution, we cannot clearly distinguish the true from the false without grasping Marxism-Leninism. In order to discern the capitalist-roaders within the Party who play the role of leaders under the signboard of 'Communist Party members' and rip off their disguise, we worker theory fighters must strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought."

Around summer last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, toyed with eclecticism and cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." All of a sudden, the Right-deviation evil wind to reverse verdicts sprang up in society. In the storm of class struggle, the workers' theory study group of the No. 2 workshop seriously read the relevant works by Lenin and Chairman Mao and vigorously criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary words and deeds. In their study notes, the comrades wrote: "The facts have educated us that forgetting to put proletarian politics in command, forgetting the attack of the bourgeoisie and forgetting that revisionism is the main danger at present will be most dangerous."

On August 26, some people asked a comrade of their theory group: "Is 'taking the three directives as the key link' right or wrong after all?" This comrade clearly and firmly replied: "It is wrong! This is not in conformity with Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's past teachings!" Concerning the fallacy that "the three directives are interrelated and inseparable," they had criticized it already last year, pointing out, "This is a theory of equilibrium with no point of emphasis."

In the course of struggle, they gradually came to realize that for the sake of "contending for the ideological battlefront," the bourgeoisie inside the Party used all despicable means to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way, including the use of rumors to maliciously attack the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the propagation of the reactionary trend of thought, and the creation of confusion. Rumor-mongering became means used by the bourgeoisie inside the Party to attack the proletariat. In the face of such complicated class struggle, the theory fighters of the working class did not trust or spread the rumors and did not waver in the persistent study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. In July, August and September last year, they rebutted certain political rumors.

Do Things Opposite to Revisionism

The fundamental task of the contingent of worker-theorists is to combat and prevent revisionism, seriously study revolutionary theory for combating and preventing revisionism and strive to make a good job of revolutionary mass criticism for combating and preventing revisionism. Because the revisionist "high officials" have usurped a part of power within a certain period, they are very ferocious and rampant in the practice of revisionism. The comrades of the worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop hold that in the struggle with the capitalist-roaders, it is necessary to put proletarian politics in command and "courage" above all else, be selfless, and persist in doing things opposite to revisionism.

Last year, under the instigation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," there was whipped up in society a gust of "economic typhoon." In May, this gust of wind also blew into the No. 2 workshop. Under the leadership of the workshop Party general branch, the comrades of the theorist group resolutely went against the wind and did things in the opposite direction. It was in May that their workshop set up a worker college. In the inaugural address, they wrote: "We must bear firmly in mind the lesson of the Soviet Union where up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag." We must send a satellite up to the sky and make the red flag still redder." With class struggle taken as the key link, they persisted in putting above all else the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism.

From the beginning of June, the theory fighters separately looked through separate volumes of Collected Works of Marx and Engels and Collected Works of Lenin, and spent two weeks of their spare time to compile a collection of quotations called "Comments on Ownership by Teachers of Revolution" for distribution to various shifts and teams for study. The theorist group also helped the Party general branch of the workshop sum up experience in how to guide and deepen gradually the study of theory. This enabled the movement for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to be unfolded in a penetrating and sustained manner.

Due to persistence in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizing the theory of productive forces, and improving the interrelations between people, their workshop brought about a big margin increase in production. At this time, someone wanted them to sum up "experience in giving prominence to 'work'." The comrades of the theorist group sensed that there was something wrong. They ignored him, but summed up experience according to the reality of grasping the study of theory to give impetus to iron and steel production in the workshop.

At the plant-wide general meeting of Party members on July 1 last year, the representative of the theorist group of the No. 2 workshop unfurled the banner and said: "The aim of criticizing the theory of productive forces and studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to combat and prevent revisionism. The linking of theory with practice can never be interpreted as merely for boosting production. If interpreted in this way, not only would the major and far-reaching significance of this study movement be under-estimated but there also would appear a tendency to use concrete work to replace and interfere with the study of theory."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing bitterly hates and mortally fears the criticism of the theory of productive forces. In a speech last year, he openly babbled, "With the theory of productive forces criticized, none will dare to grasp production, and production cannot go up." The comrades of the theorist group of the No. 2 workshop did not listen to his stuff. They went deep into the midst of the working masses to criticize again the theory of productive forces. Many old workers sharply pointed out: "What a everything for boosting production." This "flaunting the banner of 'concern for production' to promote the theory of productive forces is like the steel cover of the sewer which outwardly looks attractive but stinks inside." On the basis

of investigation and study, the theorist group wrote a big-character poster saying that "the theory of productive forces is the theory of capitalist restoration."

In the thunderstorm-like class struggle, the comrades of the worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop are always full of proletarian revolutionary drive. Recently, as they looked back over the practice of struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the past few years, they said with a deep understanding: The two-line struggle can be understood, the trend of class struggle can be discerned, the revisionist current can be opposed and the class enemy's plot can be smashed, for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is invincible.

Mobilize a Large Number of Mounted and Foot Soldiers To Wage Struggle Against Capitalist-Roaders

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has on many occasions stressed that a given line or a given viewpoint must be constantly discussed again and again. "It should be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." The masses are the real heroes. In fighting against capitalist-roaders, we can't just rely on a few persons to do it alone, but must rely on the masses and the class force of the proletariat to mobilize a large number of mounted and foot soldiers to go to the battlefield together and build a great wall of iron and steel for combating and preventing revisionism. The ranks of worker-theorists are trail blazers in combating and preventing revisionism, and in order to play a proper role, the trail blazers must maintain close ties with the main units. Therefore, they pay great attention to striking root in shifts and teams and going deep into the midst of the masses to learn humbly from the masses and draw rich political nutriment from among the masses. Meanwhile, they properly guide the masses in study and organize the masses to band together and wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders. In the process of study and mass criticism, they always take the problems raised by the masses as special topics to be studied and tackled by themselves. Because they are drawn from the masses and are not divorced from the masses, they are always full of confidence and high in spirits no matter what kind of struggle they are faced with.

Early this year, for the sake of mobilizing the masses to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," they in the short period of one week used their spare time to compile close to 100,000 Chinese characters of data criticizing "the three directives as the key link" for distribution to teams and shifts. After the outbreak of the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, led by the Party General Branch, they headed for various teams and shifts to join the masses in adopting different forms to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The theorist group of the steel-casting work section looked through abundant data and compiled and drafted such propaganda speeches as "The Hungarian Incident and the T'ienanmen Square Counter-Revolutionary Political Incident," etc. They made wide propaganda among the masses of shifts and teams and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, thus enabling the broad masses to further understand that in the historical period of socialism,

the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party as well as the person in command. Revolutionary mass criticism gave impetus to the development of the movement, and in the workshop, there was very rapidly whipped up a new surging tide to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Looking back over the fighting course, the fighters are full of pride. Looking ahead into the future of the revolution, the fighters are full of confidence. The comrades of the worker-theorist group of the No. 2 workshop soberly realize that the downfall of Teng Hsiao-p'ing does not mean the disappearance of capitalist-roaders. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This is a phenomenon that will exist for long in the historical period of socialism. They say: Along the road, there is everywhere class struggle. We must adhere to the philosophy of struggle and vow to fight forever for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent(s) and Reporter(s)

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SOLAR ECLIPSE

China Achieves Important Results in Her First Independent Observation of Annular Solar Eclipse

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 22, 1976)

china's first independent observation of the annular eclipse of the sun recently carried out yielded a number of important results.

an expedition of the chinese academy of sciences, aided by sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army and people of various nationalities, ascended snowy mountains on a plateau 5,000 to 6,000 metres above sea level to make comprehensive observations of the annular solar eclipse which occurred on april 29 in the western part of china. the expedition obtained important and original scientific data on annular solar eclipse.

this is the first use by chinese scientists of domestically produced instruments and equipment to independently observe an annular solar eclipse. in 1958 the soviet revisionist clique, under the guise of "cooperation", sent "specialists" to conduct a "joint observation" of annular solar eclipse with chinese scientists on hainan island. but the soviet revisionists seized most of the results of the observation. for many years almost all data on annular solar eclipse used by chinese planetariums and in astronomical teaching and popularization of astronomical information were based on foreign sources, and the data were very incomplete.

last year, during the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, some young people in the field of astronomy who had matured during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated the plan to observe the annular solar eclipse. after drawing it up and with the help and encouragement of the workers, peasants and soldiers in different parts of the country, the scientific workers completed the preliminary selection of observation points, designed and made the instruments and equipment, collected data and did the other preparatory work in a few months.

this expedition was composed of workers, scientific and technical personnel and cinephotographers of the peking planetarium, the shanghai museum of natural history, the institute of physics of the chinese academy of sciences, the peking astronomical observatory, the sinkiang seismological department and the pearl river film studio and the commanders

and fighters of the sinkiang military area command. the age of the members of the expedition averaged 30 years. the majority are young people who matured in the cultural revolution and one-third of them were red guards in the early stages of that period. some are women worker-peasant-soldier students who recently graduated from college. the expedition is eloquent testimony to the flowering of china's scientific work and shows that a host of successors are coming to the fore.

the central line of the path of the annular solar eclipse lay across the southwestern border of sinkiang -- from shenhsienwan and tienshuihai in the karakoram mountain area -- to the vicinity of nagchuka county in tibet. this is a desolate region of high mountains, dangerous paths and inclement climate. members of the expedition worked hard on three observation points from 5,200 metres to 6,100 metres above sea level. owing to severe cold and oxygen deficiency they suffered from symptoms of altitude sickness such as severe headache, insomnia, a feeling of oppression on the chest and poor appetite. they kept to their work for dozens of days despite this. they carried out their preparatory observations in the teeth of strong winds and cold weather of a dozen degrees below zero centigrade. they eventually became acquainted with the position angle of the sunset and the variation of luminosity during the eclipse. despite unfavourable conditions on the day the annular solar eclipse occurred, they obtained the first data needed for teaching and popularization of this kind of astronomical observation. this brought to an end of dependency on foreign information of annular eclipses of the sun and contributed to the popularization of astronomical science. using a total of 2,700 feet of films, members of the expedition took china's first photographs of an annular solar eclipse from three observation points several hundred kilometres apart. the annular solar eclipse was filmed from start to finish as were the activities of the expedition, the natural surroundings and scenes needed for completing a science film.

in a mountain cave 5,500 metres above sea level, members of the expedition used many kinds of instruments and equipment and different methods to observe the anomaly of gravitational effect during the annular solar eclipse. after completing the observation they made a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data collected. the result of their observation furnishes china with first-hand material and experimental data for study on gravitation as well as experience for future observation of the anomaly of gravitational effect of solar eclipses.

members of the expedition attained the observation results of this annular solar eclipse, thanks to the impetus of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the great struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. during the period of observation they conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and criticized teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. they drew inspiration from this study and criticism to surmount the difficulties and to further enhance their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the expedition implemented the principle of "open-door research" from start to finish. the participation in the expedition of workers, peasants and soldiers with abundant practical experience broke the monopoly in the field of astronomy, "a zone of mystery", in which the bourgeoisie has traditionally held sway. this imbued the members of the expedition with greater vitality and vigour and marked another victory for the working people in probing the mystery of the universe. this is a telling blow to teng hsiao-ping's fallacies which advocate leaving such fields to the "specialists" and oppose the open-door research.

the p.l.a. sinkiang units and the multi-national people of the region strongly supported the expedition. they made all arrangements for transport, material supplies and facilities. at the outposts on the snow-locked mountains they beat drums and gongs to welcome the scientific workers from peking where chairman mao lives. frontier outposts near the observation points offered good accommodations to the expedition, and many frontier guards volunteered to serve as guides. they explained in great detail the geographical and meteorological conditions of the path of the annular solar eclipse and helped the expedition to draw up practical plans to carry out the observation.

RAILROADS

Tientsin-Shanghai Double Track Opened

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

the second track of the tientsin-shanghai railway, the main trunk line of railway transport along china's east coast, was open to traffic ahead of time, thanks to the impetus of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

this railway, totalling 1,300 kilometres in length, runs from tientsin in the north to shanghai in the south through hopei, shantung, anhwei and kiangsu provinces. it is one of the major rail transport arteries linking up the north and south. joined with the peking-tientsin railway, which had already been double tracked, it constitutes the main trunk line leading from china's capital to east china. the double tracking of this line is of significant help to the speeding up of china's socialist construction, especially for developing industry and agriculture in the coastal areas, supporting construction in the hinterland regions, consolidating national defence.

the tientsin-shanghai railway incorporates the tientsin-pukou (a town on the north bank of the yangtze, opposite nanking) and shanghai-nanking railways. the two railways were built in the early 20th century by imperialists out to plunder the wealth of the chinese people. the equipment was old and outmoded. after liberation, although the transport capacity of these lines was markedly improved through repair and renovation, it still lagged behind the needs of the development of the national economy. in the great leap forward year of 1958, construction was started on the second track of the tientsin-pukou and shanghai-nanking railways. but it was virtually stopped in 1960 owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius greatly encouraged the revolutionary enthusiasm of the railway workers and local people. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the work of double tracking was resumed. by 1975 most of the rails had been laid for the second track.

to quicken the tempo of the project and get the second track ready for traffic by the end of 1976, the departments concerned assembled nearly 40,000 people from a dozen units including the

builders of the peking, tsinan, shanghai and huhehot railway bureaus and related engineering bureaus and designing institutes to concert their efforts. after a year's hard work, they had completed the railway bed that involved 9,140,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, and had built a 5.7 kilometre-long bridge to span the yellow river at tsinan, the tzuya river bridge threading across tientsin city proper, six other big bridges and more than 400 culverts for small and medium-sized bridges. a traffic control system using domestically produced electric interlocking signals has been installed at the stations of tsinan, changchou, wuhsi and soochow.

the effort to complete the construction of the second track on the line was redoubled after the publication of chairman mao's important instructions on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention and combating of revisionism, and the criticism of the novel "water margin". taking chairman mao's instructions as a weapon, workers, cadres and technicians penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and the ideology of bourgeois right in connection with the actual circumstances in class struggle and the two-line struggle. they further enhanced their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and worked with brimming political fervour and selfless devotion. the 1,000-strong team of builders working on the yellow river bridge continued sinking piles for the bridge foundations despite severe cold of a dozen degrees below zero centigrade, completing in advance the 48-span approach to the double-track bridge on the south bank. this ensured the completion of the whole 162-span yellow river bridge before the flood season.

since the start of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt early this year, tens of thousands of railway builders have made revolutionary criticism at the work sites all along the tientsin-shanghai railway. workers, cadres and technicians have conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and deeply criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they have firmly implemented chairman mao's great principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, worked in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, used both indigenous and modern methods and surmounted difficulties one after another. thanks to these endeavours, the second track was completed well ahead of schedule.

the construction of this second track was supported by the party committees and the local people along the railway. the party committees of hopei, shantung, anhwei and kiangsu provinces as well as tientsin and shanghai formed leading organs to help the construction and assigned principal leading cadres to help direct the work.

COAL MINING

Shantung Coal Mining Crew Sets New National Record

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jul. 22, 1976)

a new national record in the production of 105,340 tons of coal at one work face at a medium-thick coal seam was set in the month of june by the "chengsheng" miners of hsinwen coal mining administration, shantung province. the miners who set the record use the chinese coal mining combine and sand flushing method.

the "chengsheng" crew is one of the advanced units in the country's coal mining field. since the start of the cultural revolution, this crew has constantly scored new records by grasping class struggle as the key link and criticising revisionism. in may, 1973 they set a new record by producing 67,436 tons of coal in one month at a medium thick coal seam. they then seriously studied the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and further heightened their enthusiasm for continuing the revolution. later in april, 1975, they again hit a monthly output record of 68,292 tons.

since the launching of the struggle against the right-deviationist wind, they have been studying marxist-leninist theory and the series of important directives by chairman mao to deepen their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with their socialist enthusiasm fully aroused and with the support of other units, they set a national monthly record for extraction at medium thick coal seams of 105,340 tons.

builders of the peking, tsinan, shanghai and huhehot railway bureaus and related engineering bureaus and designing institutes to concert their efforts. after a year's hard work, they had completed the railway bed that involved 9,140,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, and had built a 5.7 kilometre-long bridge to span the yellow river at tsinan, the tzuya river bridge threading across tientsin city proper, six other big bridges and more than 400 culverts for small and medium-sized bridges. a traffic control system using domestically produced electric interlocking signals has been installed at the stations of tsinan, changchou, wuhsi and soochow.

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since the launching of the struggle against the right-deviationist wind, they have been studying marxist-leninist theory and the series of important directives by chairman mao to deepen their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with their socialist enthusiasm fully aroused and with the support of other units, they set a national monthly record for extraction at medium thick coal seams of 105,340 tons.

builders of the peking, tsinan, shanghai and huhehot railway bureaus and related engineering bureaus and designing institutes to concert their efforts. after a year's hard work, they had completed the railway bed that involved 9,140,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, and had built a 5.7 kilometre-long bridge to span the yellow river at tsinan, the tzuya river bridge threading across tientsin city proper, six other big bridges and more than 400 culverts for small and medium-sized bridges. a traffic control system using domestically produced electric interlocking signals has been installed at the stations of tsinan, changchou, wuhsi and soochow.

the effort to complete the construction of the second track on the line was redoubled after the publication of chairman mao's important instructions on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention and combating of revisionism, and the criticism of the novel "water margin". taking chairman mao's instructions as a weapon, workers, cadres and technicians penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and the ideology of bourgeois right in connection with the actual circumstances in class struggle and the two-line struggle. they further enhanced their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and worked with brimming political fervour and selfless devotion. the 1,000-strong team of builders working on the yellow river bridge continued sinking piles for the bridge foundations despite severe cold of a dozen degrees below zero centigrade, completing in advance the 48-span approach to the double-track bridge on the south bank. this ensured the completion of the whole 162-span yellow river bridge before the flood season.

since the start of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt early this year, tens of thousands of railway builders have made revolutionary criticism at the work sites all along the tientsin-shanghai railway. workers, cadres and technicians have conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and deeply criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they have firmly implemented chairman mao's great principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, worked in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, used both indigenous and modern methods and surmounted difficulties one after another. thanks to these endeavours, the second track was completed well ahead of schedule.

the construction of this second track was supported by the party committees and the local people along the railway. the party committees of hopei, shantung, anhwei and kiangsu provinces as well as tientsin and shanghai formed leading organs to help the construction and assigned principal leading cadres to help direct the work.

COAL MINING

Shantung Coal Mining Crew Sets New National Record

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GOOD HARVESTS

China Reaps Good Summer Harvest Despite Grave Natural Adversities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

china's summer harvest this year hit an all time high despite grave natural adversities. under the impetus of the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the rural cadres and masses battled against the adversities with revolutionary drive, firmly believing that man can conquer nature.

of the 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions that grow summer-harvested grain crops, most report a greater output than last year's. only a few gathered a crop that was equal to or a little lower than last year's. shantung, honan, kiangsu, liaoning, hunan, chekiang, kweichow, sinkiang and the rural areas of peking and shanghai increased their total output by a wide margin. the 240,000 hectares of summer grain, mainly wheat on peking's outskirts topped three tons per hectare. per hectare yields of wheat and barley on shanghai's outskirts rose thirty percent. the 4,000,000 hectares of wheat in shantung province showed a 17 percent increase in unit yield and twenty percent in total output. compared with 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, the increases were 120 percent and 130 percent respectively. this summer, many high-yield areas again increased their yields by a big margin while many low-yield areas raised yields on big acreage.

the summer crop, mostly wheat, has an important bearing on the country's grain production. china has reaped consecutive good summer harvests since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966. this year, despite serious natural adversities in many parts of the country, the summer crop still gave excellent yields. this shows that china's agricultural production has attained a new level.

last autumn and spring, during the growing period for the summer crop, many places, both in northern and southern china, suffered from low temperature, drizzling rain, drought, insect pests, and wind storms. during the time of wheat sowing, north china was hit by drought while the yangtze and huai river basins and

kansu and shensi provinces in the northwest encountered drizzling rain. kiangsu, shanghai, chekiang, hunan, hupeh and anhwei provinces met unprecedented low temperature and rain last winter-spring. in the latter part of april, when the over-wintering crops were earing and flowering the temperature in most parts of east, southwest and central-south china suddenly dropped to the lowest mark since the founding of new china and in some places it even snowed. however, spurred by the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right-deviationist wind, the rural cadres and commune members were determined to beat back teng hsiao-ping's slanders against the cultural revolution with their own deeds. filled with confidence they fought selflessly against the natural adversities and finally won good harvests despite the abnormal weather.

china's large-scale farmland improvement projects provided favourable conditions for combating the natural adversities and ensured a good summer harvest. the national conference on learning from tachai in agriculture pushed the learn-from-tachai movement to a new height. in terms of scale and effect, the farmland construction undertaken last winter through this spring surpassed any previous year's. altogether 130 million men and women commune members turned out for the work. between last october and this april, they did 60 percent more stone and earth work than in the same period of 1974-75. altogether they levelled 7.3 million hectares of land, improved 1.7 million hectares of low-yield land and added or improved irrigation facilities for 4.3 million hectares.

some 1.6 million cadres at prefecture, county and commune levels throughout the countryside joined the peasants in criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, in farmland capital construction and in overcoming the difficulties caused by natural adversities. this accelerated the tempo of the learn-from-tachai movement.

MOBILE MEDICAL TEAMS

Heilungkiang Doctors Leave Cities to Serve Peasants and Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 22, 1976)

more than 6,000 doctors in northeast china's heilungkiang province have left the cities in recent years to serve peasants and herdsmen in the rural and pastoral areas, especially those inhabited by minority nationalities. organized in 400 teams, they have penetrated deep into the remotest parts of the province in response to chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

these medical teams have not only worked whole-heartedly among the masses to prevent and cure diseases but have also helped to train local barefoot doctors and improve the cooperative medical system. they have thus markedly improved public health conditions in the province's rural and pastoral areas.

a good example is provided by the medical teams sent on tour by the people's hospital of aihui county. the doctors of these teams have given graphic talks and instructions to the local people and cadres on ways of preventing and curing common and recurrent diseases in their areas and worked side by side with them to improve local environment.

the mobile medical team sent by a health centre in suihua prefecture came to shangchi people's commune in suichi county last year. as soon as they got there, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in revolutionary criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. shortly afterward they helped set up the cooperative medical service in all 10 production brigades of the commune. the members of the team also helped the commune's 48 barefoot doctors to raise their medical skill. now all these barefoot doctors know how to prevent and cure common and recurrent ailments by combining chinese and western methods. most of the cases can be dealt with in the production teams or brigades. the barefoot doctors and the team members have also grown 7.8 hectares of chinese herbs, collected 350 kilograms of medicinal herbs and made 130 kinds of medicine at a considerable saving of funds for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

inspiring stories of the city doctors serving the people heart and soul in the rural and pastoral areas are widely circulated in heilungkiang province. for instance, chang tsai-hsia, an eye doctor of the no. 1 hospital of harbin city, came to the hsinpaerhu right banner of the hulunbuir league. within a few months after her arrival she had made the rounds of five people's communes, examined 900 patients and performed a number of eye operations.

once, while working in a brigade, she heard that the child of a mongolian herdsman living 40 kilometres away had fallen seriously ill.. without hesitation, she rode out on a camel with a barefoot doctor to look for the patient. but when they got to the place they were told that the family had left. despite hunger and fatigue, she pressed ahead with the barefoot doctor, following the track left by the departing carts. after travelling for another dozen kilometres, she found the child at last. thanks to her meticulous treatment, the patient got well within a few days.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Good Performance of Barefoot Doctors in Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 23, 1976)

in northeast china's liaoning province, there are well over 51,000 barefoot doctors who, with their medical kits slung over their shoulders, go out of the clinics to look after the patients.

chin hai-yueh of korean nationality is one of these. she is a barefoot doctor of the hsinkuang production brigade in yingkou county and with other barefoot doctors, worked hard to save the wounded and sick in the days that followed the strong earthquake that hit the region in february 1975. in the temporary medical ward set up in a tent she gave 15 aged patients treatment and meticulous care, once working without sleep for three whole days. chin hai-yueh, who returned to her home village to do farm work after graduation from middle school in 1968, became a trained barefoot doctor

on the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants. to render whole-hearted service to the people, she assiduously studies works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and works hard to raise her knowledge and skill. she sometimes makes three or four home calls in one night. in order to treat eye diseases she practised acupuncture on herself. she has cured many cases of neurasthenia, chronic bronchitis and back and leg aches with herbal medicines, acupuncture and massage.

a health network including county hospitals, commune clinics and production brigade health stations, set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, ensures the health of the rural population which accounts for eighty percent of china's population. every brigade now has two or more barefoot doctors. and disease prevention and prompt treatment have greatly improved the general health of the peasants. the barefoot doctors can diagnose and treat common and recurrent diseases in the rural areas by combined methods of the traditional chinese medicine and western medicine. some are capable of dealing with difficult cases. six barefoot doctors of the hsinmin brigade in chao uda league have performed over 200 appendectomies, hernia and cesarean sections, and extra-uterine pregnancy cases. barefoot doctors of a brigade on the outskirts of tantung city have successfully transplanted two cases of severed fingers.

barefoot doctors, health workers, and midwives also spread general health and mother and child care knowledge, guidance on family planning, give inoculations and organize patriotic health campaigns which cover purification of drinking water, proper handling of human and animal waste and elimination of flies and mosquitoes to control the spread of diseases.

POSTAL SERVICE

Northwest China Border County Makes Progress in Postal Service

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 22, 1976)

fuyun county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has opened up 24 mail routes, totalling over 1,400 kilometres, since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. every production brigade in the region now has a regular mail delivery service.

this represents a great change in this border county, which is inhabited by kazakh, han and uighur people who while mainly engaged in livestock breeding are developing agriculture.

before the cultural revolution, owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, none of the teams in the county had a postal delivery service.

now the county's post office workers are rendering wholehearted service. they have enlarged the circulation of newspapers and journals to meet the local people's needs in their study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and of understanding the excellent situation both at home and abroad. the county's newspaper and periodical circulation shot up 35 per cent last year, and is up 8.2 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period last year. kazakh and uighur language newspapers and journals account for 60 per cent of the total circulation. all the production teams subscribe to newspapers and the present circulation is one newspaper to every seven persons.

workers in the post office have often improved mail routes to meet local conditions. they get newspapers and journals to the herdsmen as quickly as possible, and at the same time, have shortened the mail delivery times to even the remote villages.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Films Shown at Brisbane Film Festival

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 21, 1976)

two chinese colour films were shown at the 11th brisbane film festival which took place from july 12-21, 1976, in brisbane, capital of queensland state, australia.

the chinese films, warmly welcomed by the audience, were a feature "sparkling red star" and a modern revolutionary ballet "children of the grassland". 16 countries took part in the festival sponsored by the brisbane cinema group committee.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Barbarous Aggression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

a commentary entitled "barbarous aggression" in the "people's daily" today reads in part as follows:

despite the strong opposition of the people of east timor and denunciation by world public opinion, president suharto of indonesia brazenly signed on july 17 a special bill adopted by the indonesian parliament on the annexation of east timor. this is naked aggression against a sovereign state by the indonesian authorities. nicolau lobato, prime minister of the democratic republic of east timor, declared in a message on july 20 that the people of east timor resolutely oppose integration with indonesia and reiterated that its people are resolved to continue the national liberation war to drive out the indonesian aggressors. the chinese people resolutely support this just stand of the democratic republic of east timor.

the people of east timor have for centuries waged a courageous struggle for national liberation

against the portuguese colonialists and finally overthrew the portuguese colonial rule in november 1975. they proclaimed independence and established the democratic republic of east timor. however, the indonesian authorities cherishing territorial ambition for east timor launched armed aggression against this new sovereign state a few days after its birth and barbarously massacred its people. this act of aggression of the indonesian authorities met firm resistance from the east timorese people and was bitterly denounced by justice-upholding people of various countries and public opinion throughout the world. the united nations general assembly and the security council adopted three resolutions separately in december 1975 and april 1976 denouncing the aggressive act of indonesia, asking all countries to respect the territorial integrity of east timor and the inviolable right of self-determination of its people and demanding the withdrawal of the indonesian aggressor troops from east timor. the indonesian government refused to abide by the u.n. security council resolutions, stubbornly continued and expanded its armed aggression on east timor and, as a result, made itself more isolated internationally.

now the east timorese people under the leadership of the revolutionary front for independent east timor (fretilin) and the government of the democratic republic of east timor are continuing their courageous fight against the indonesian aggressor troops and are controlling 85 per cent of the territory of the country. under the heavy blow of the east timorese people, the indonesian aggressors are in an awkward predicament and beset with difficulties. the attempt of the indonesian authorities to establish colonial order in east timor with the help of a so-called special bill will never succeed. the will of the over 600,000 east timorese people who love freedom and independence will never be frustrated. the east timorese people's armed struggle against indonesian aggression will be protracted and they will encounter various difficulties in struggle. but we believe that with the sympathy and support of the people of the third world countries and throughout the world, the east timorese people uniting as one, bringing into full play the spirit of self-reliance and persisting in armed struggle, will win final victory in the national liberation struggle.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Premier Meets French Youth Delegation of "Social-Liberal Generation"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

vice-premier wu kuei-hsien this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the youth delegation of the "social-liberal generation" of france led by dominique bussereau, president of the national council of this organisation.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and minister-counsellor jean soulier of the french embassy here were present.

the members of the delegation attending the meeting were jean pierre raffarin, henri giscard d'estaing, benoit roger vasselin, marc philippe daubresse, pierre simonet and nicolas d'estaing.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chao chun-chen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including chia hsueh-chien.

French Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

the visiting seven-member youth delegation of the "social-liberal generation" of france led by dominique bussereau, president of the national council of the "social-liberal generation", concluded its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chao chun-chen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

jean soulier, minister-counsellor of the french embassy here, was present on the occasion.

while in china, the delegation visited army, industrial, agricultural, educational and medical units, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, wuhsi, harbin and taching.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Minister Receives Chinese Medical Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

k. singhateh, minister, and d.s. cham, parliamentary secretary, of the ministry of labour, health and social welfare of the gambia, received and had a friendly conversation yesterday with all members of the chinese medical study group, according to a report from banjul.

officials of the chinese embassy in the gambia were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND IRAN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua and princess ashraf pahlavi of iran had a round of talks here this afternoon.

present on the iranian side were: iradj amini, ambassador of mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, and director of princess ashraf pahlavi's office of international relations; djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here; and gholam-reza golsorkhi, head of princess ashraf pahlavi's secretariat.

present on the chinese side were: chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department; chou chueh and cheng yuan-hsing, acting director and deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department.

earlier this morning, princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished guests from iran visited tsinghua university in the company of hsieh ching-i, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Iranian Princess

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien this evening gave a banquet in honour of iranian princess ashraf pahlavi and other distinguished iranian guests.

at the banquet permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests had a happy get-together and talked cordially about their friendship, sincerely wishing continuous growth to the friendship between the people of china and iran and the friendly relations between the two countries.

djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, and his wife were present.

on hand were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, lin chia-mei, chu chuan-hsien and chou chueh.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

premier of the state council hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with princess ashraf pahlavi of iran here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were prince shahram pahlavi nia, eldest son of princess ashraf pahlavi, and mrs. marianoush ansary, iradj amini, gholamreza golsorkhi, and djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

also present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department; and chou chueh and cheng yuan-hsing, acting director and deputy director respectively of the west asian and north african affairs department.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet
by Order of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

at the order of her imperial highness princess ashraf pahlavi, a banquet was given by djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking, at the great hall of the people this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li kuo-tsai, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries; tien wen-hui, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of other departments concerned including lin chia-mei, wang hsiao-yi, chu chuan-hsien, chou chueh and hsu kuang.

present on the host side were princess ashraf pahlavi, prince shahram pahlavi nia, princess azadeh shafikh, princess niloufar pahlavi nia, and other distinguished guests from iran.

leading the toasts at the banquet alive with expressions of friendship, princess ashraf pahlavi said: "on the third day of my third visit to your beautiful country, i turn my thoughts to the rapid growth of the friendship and friendly relations between iran and the people's republic of china. to my mind, what a great help it will be to international understanding and world peace if each side respects the domestic characteristics of the other and both sides establish friendly relations in all spheres; and how ignorant those people are who reject friendship and incite disputes and hostilities.

"the relations between our two countries enjoy particularly salubrious conditions," she proceeded. "the cultural and economic links which date back to ancient times have provided still more favourable conditions for furthering mutual understanding today. in other words, the vestiges left over by the ancient silk road, as ties of friendship, have brought the hearts of our peoples together."

in her toast, vice-chairman li su-wen said, "her imperial highness the princess has met with premier hua kuo-feng and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua during her stay in peking. the two sides exchanged views in an exceedingly friendly

atmosphere on the further strengthening of the relations between china and iran and on international issues of common concern, thus deepening our mutual understanding and promoting our friendship still further. the current visit of her imperial highness, which has left us with a deep and fine impression as her previous two visits, will surely make positive contributions to the further development of the friendly relations between china and iran."

"our talks show clearly," she said, "that we share many points in common on a great number of major international issues. though with different social systems, our countries both belong to the third world. we are both opposed to outside aggression and interference and are determined to safeguard our own national independence and state sovereignty. in this common struggle, we need mutual sympathy and support. precisely because of this, both sides attach great importance to the further consolidation and growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iran. we are convinced that, with our common efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are bound to enjoy increasingly broad prospects."

CHINA AND KOREA

KPA Ensemble Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 22, 1976)

the korean people's army ensemble led by major general kim ung do, director of the propaganda department of the k.p.a. general political bureau, left here by special train this evening on a visit to shanghai in the company of ting li, deputy director of the cultural department of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the thousand and more people giving the korean comrades-in-arms a heart-warming send-off at the station were huang jung-hai and shan yin-chang, deputy commander and deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and chang ching-yueh, wang hai and lo fan-chun, leading members of other organizations concerned, as well as local literary and art workers and youngsters.

in kwangchow the k.p.a. ensemble gave four shows of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" and a concert of songs and dances for a total of some 20,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. the theatre-goers extended sincere thanks and hearty congratulations to the korean artistes on their success.

the korean comrades took time out of their schedule in kwangchow to call at the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the 1920's, pay homage to the pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples in the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising, and visit an ivory carving workshop. they also had cordial meetings with the representative of combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers to korea who are here, the representative of a meritorious c.p.v. company, and local literary, art and medical workers, and attended a programme of songs and dances presented by artistes of the p.l.a. kwangchow units. the artistes of the k.p.a. ensemble also had a fraternity get-together with armymen and civilians here.

Chinese Tennis Team Has First Friendly Tournament in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 23, 1976)

the chinese tennis team today played its first friendly tournament with the korean tennis team in the stadium of nampo city, south pyongan province.

kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea, and li gyong ho, vice-chairman of the nampo municipal administrative committee, attended the march-in ceremony and saw the tournament.

tien lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea, staff members of the chinese embassy and chinese engineers and technicians in nampo city watched the tournament upon invitation.

the friendly tournament consisted of two matches each in men's and women's singles and one match each in men's and women's doubles. the tenacious fighting spirit and fine skills of the players of the two countries won warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese tennis team led by liu ching, deputy director of the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission, arrived in pyongyang by train on july 16. end item

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti National Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

khalid salih al-ghuneim, speaker of the national assembly of kuwait, his wife and the kuwaiti national assembly delegation he is leading left here for pyongyang by special plane this afternoon.

seeing them off at the airport were chi peng-fei and wu hsin-yu, secretary-general and deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, and ateeq s.k. al-faqan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwaiti embassy here.

while in peking, the distinguished kuwaiti guests visited the exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture and toured the palace museum and the great wall.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Luxembourg Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly talk this morning with the parliament members' delegation from luxembourg led by rene hengel, vice-president of the parliament, and adolph franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Luxembourg Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation with the parliament members' delegation from luxembourg led by rene hengel, vice-president of the parliament, and adolph franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, here this morning.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation madame hengel, roger schleimer, robert prussen, joseph eyschen and madame eyschen, frank wolff and madame wolff, robert angel, roger krier, and marcel knaut.

present also were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Receives Chinese Students

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 21, 1976)

mexican president luis echeverria received at the "pine wood" presidential residence today all the chinese students studying spanish here.

during the meeting, president echeverria had friendly conversations with the chinese students and spoke highly of the rapid development of cultural and economic interflow between mexico and china.

a representative of the chinese students thanked president echeverria and the mexican government for the care they have bestowed on the chinese students and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed.

present on the occasion were mexican foreign secretary garcia robles, public education secretary victor bravo ahuja, rector of mexico's national autonomous university guillermo soberon and president of the mexico institute victor urquidi. chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was also present.

Mexican Naval Officers and Men in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 22, 1976)

admiral salvador gomez bernard, representative of the mexican ministry for the navy and president of the "heroica" naval academy, and the naval officers and men he is leading have been visiting in shanghai these days. they received a hearty welcome from the local people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed here.

calling at a unit under the p.l.a. east china sea fleet on july 18, the mexican naval officers and men were warmly greeted by deputy commander of the fleet kao hsi-tseng in the name of the entire membership of the fleet. chinese naval vessels in the docks were all in full dress and commanders and fighters of the unit, in exuberant spirits, stood in neat formation on the decks in salute to the distinguished guests.

chinese navymen showed the guests round naval vessels of various types with all their installations

and equipment built in china. this was followed by a happy get-together between mexican and chinese navymen at a luncheon party. amid enthusiastic applause, commander of the east china sea fleet unit presented an album of photographs showing the life and work of chinese navymen to the mexican navy. chinese and mexican navymen later got together again at a fraternity party.

on another occasion, the mexican friends were invited to see a demonstration of military skills by the shanghai militia. admiral gomez extended hearty congratulations to the local militia on their success at the end of the demonstration and had souvenir pictures taken with the militiamen.

the friends from mexico also went in separate groups on visits to factories, rural people's communes, workers' housing estates and children's palaces in and around the town, saw an exhibition of military sports and attended a theatrical show, receiving a sincere and friendly reception from the local residents everywhere.

admiral salvador gomez bernard gave a banquet on the deck of the escort destroyer "cuautemoc" this evening to bid farewell to the shanghai people.

attending the banquet were vice-chairman feng kuo-chu of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, political commissar liu wen-hsueh of the shanghai garrison, deputy commander kao hsi-tseng of the east china sea fleet, deputy director yin tso-chen of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence and leading members of other departments concerned as well as 200 representatives of workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and other walks of life.

in his toast, admiral salvador gomez bernard said, the cordial and warm welcome accorded the cadets of the mexican "heroica" naval academy and officers and men of the two escort destroyers during their shanghai visit has left them with an ineffaceable impression. on behalf of all officers and men, he expressed the most heartfelt thanks. "the friendly relations between mexico and china is founded on a solid basis," he added. "we will work with greater efforts to open up broader vistas for the friendship between the mexican and chinese peoples."

political commissar liu wen-hsueh said in his toast that the current visit of admiral salvador gomez bernard and the party of naval officers

and men he is leading has made positive contributions to the promotion of the mutual understanding and the development of the friendship and unity between the chinese and mexican peoples and armed forces. he requested the mexican friends to convey to their people and armed forces the respects and cordial regards of the shanghai people and the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units in shanghai.

Mexican Naval Officers and Men Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 23, 1976)

officers and cadets of the "heroica" naval academy of the united states of mexico and the crews of the mexican escort destroyers "cuautemoc" and "cuitlahuac" set out from shanghai this morning at the end of their successful friendly visit to china.

among those giving the visitors a warm send-off on the docks were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; kao hsi-tseng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. east china sea fleet; tu piao, commander of the naval units stationed in shanghai; yang hsin-ya, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison; shih shang-ying, leading member of the shanghai militia command; and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

manuel andres aguirre, military attache of the mexican embassy in peking, was also among the seers-off.

admiral salvador gomez bernard, captain fernando magana gayou, captain lazaro mendoza shachez and other mexican naval officers and men made a round of the docks to bid farewell to the well-wishers. beating drums and gongs and waving bouquets and ribbons, the seers-off wished the mexican guests a bon voyage on their way home.

as the mexican destroyers steamed off slowly along the whangpoo river, the officers and men stood at attention on the decks in salute to the well-wishers. the escort vessel "no. 503" of the p.l.a. east china sea fleet escorted the mexican destroyers beyond the wusung estuary.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

anastacio bartolome, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here, gave a banquet here this evening for the philippine cultural delegation's performance tour of china.

present were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture, wang ping-nan and lin lin, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and literary and art workers in the capital.

on hand were chairman isabel santos, co-chairman laura gorospe and all members of the philippine cultural delegation.

charge d'affaires a.i. anastacio bartolome and president wang ping-nan in their toasts at the banquet expressed their common hope that the friendship between the chinese and the philippine peoples and the cultural exchange between the two countries would be constantly developed.

Philippine Cultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

the philippine cultural delegation with isabel santos as its chairman and laura gorospe as co-chairman left here by train this morning for a performance tour of tientsin.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and cheng jui-sheng and yen hung-liang, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and representatives of peking artists.

present were anastacio bartolome, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

while in peking, the philippine artists had extensive contact with chinese artists. they visited the dance school attached to the central may 7 art college and watched a discipline training and dance items presented by the students. they visited the shuangchiao people's commune and presented a programme of songs and dances for the commune peasants who, in turn, entertained the guests with a performance of philippine folk music. in a jubilant mood, the philippine friends sang the chinese song "i love peking's tienanmen". the hosts and guests danced to the rhythm of music in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and the philippines.

the delegation also visited the central institute for nationalities and the peking art handicraft factory, and toured places of historical interest and senic spots.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Ambassador Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

polish ambassador to china and mrs. bogumil rychlowski gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the national liberation day of poland.

among the guests were chinese minister of communications yeh fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo and director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chai cheng-wen.

diplomatic envoys to china from various countries were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Bihor Football Team from Romania Plays Friendly Match with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1976)

the bihor football team from romania met the peking football team in a friendly match in the peking workers' stadium here this evening to a rousing welcome from more than 80,000 spectators.

watching the match were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and li feng-lou and hsu yin-sheng, leading members of the chinese football association and other departments concerned, who met with team leader cosma horia and others of the bihor football team from romania prior to the match.

present at the match were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and other officials of the romanian embassy here.

proceeding in a friendly atmosphere, the match ended in a one-all draw with a goalless half-time.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Futile Soviet Attempt

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

a "people's daily" commentary today condemns the recent soviet attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of portugal. the commentary, under the title "futile soviet attempt", says that soviet social-imperialism can get nowhere trying to impose its will upon others.

the commentary reads in full as follows:

soviet social-imperialism has never ceased to preach the need for all countries to respect each other's sovereignty, and has never tired of professing its stand not to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. but everybody sees that its customary practice is crude encroachment on the sovereignty of other countries and naked intervention in others countries' home affairs.

a recent case in point is its endeavour to sway the political developments in portugal with insolent and arrogant statements.

portugal recently held its presidential election and formed a new government. all this is its own affair brooking no outside interference. yet the soviet mouthpiece "pravda" came out with all sorts of carping comments, as if the portuguese were obliged to follow the dictates of moscow's new tsars in their presidential choice and government composition. "pravda" took pains to play up the "antagonism" among the political forces of portugal and energetically urged the inclusion of pro-soviet forces into the new government. its efforts reveal the evil intent of the soviet social-imperialists to meddle in portuguese affairs and to foster pro-soviet elements in the country.

it is by no means fortuitous that the soviet revisionists have gone to such lengths as to flagrantly intervene in portuguese affairs. situated in the southern flank of europe, portugal controls the strait of gibraltar, the exit of the mediterranean countries to the atlantic. it has been hotly contested for centuries by the european powers in their quest for hegemony of europe because of its military importance. naturally, the soviet revisionists, like the old tsars before them, have long coveted portugal on account of its strategic position. since the fall of the portuguese facist regime in april 1974, the soviet revisionists have displayed extraordinary "concern" and "interest" in the unstable situation in portugal. they set their propaganda machine into high gear, identifying the pro-soviet elements as the "left" and censuring other political forces as the "right". when the pro-soviet elements were riding high for a while, brezhnev could not hide his glee, declaring that the developments in portugal were of significance to "the whole of europe", and even to "the whole world". this was followed by aggravating influence on the portuguese situation by the soviet revisionists with a view to fishing in troubled waters. all this has completely laid bare the expansionist designs of the soviet social-imperialists against portugal.

according to the soviets' wishful thinking, if the portuguese pro-soviet elements' opportunities were great, then soviet aggressive forces could make heavy inroad into portugal and control this strategic point. however, developments in portugal were contrary to the kremlin's wishful thinking. the result of the election and the composition of the new government in portugal have foiled the soviet revisionists' interference. the portuguese people will absolutely not tolerate soviet interference

in their internal affairs. it is utterly futile for the soviet revisionists to try to impose their will on the people of other countries.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Why the Term "Poor and Rich Countries" Is Banned by Moscow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

the kremlin clique has stepped up its campaign against the non-aligned movement as the fifth summit conference of the non-aligned countries draws near.

apprehensive of its hegemonic activities will be exposed at the conference, the kremlin attacked the concept of "the poor and rich countries", claiming that "a highly adverse role is played" by the concept which finds currency "among the participants of the non-aligned movement that the modern world is basically divided into a 'rich north' and a 'poor south'" and that this "fallacious theory" "can not be accepted" by the soviet union. the new tsars deplored with an aristocratic bearing the use of the word "superpower" by the leaders of the non-aligned nations, smeared them as "lackeys of the imperialists", and accused them for not accepting the "foreign (soviet) ideology".

the soviet calumny is a poison arrow shot at the non-aligned movement. it has stripped off the disguise of the so-called "natural ally" of the non-aligned movement and laid bare the soviet revisionists' consistent opposition and hostility to the non-aligned movement.

moscow's venomous attack on the anti-hegemonic struggle waged by the non-aligned countries and other countries of the third world in the international economic field and its invectives against the concept of "poor and rich countries" are nothing new. back in 1973 on the eve of the fourth conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries, leonid brezhnev brought pressure to bear on the chairman of the conference, by sending him a letter, forbidding the non-aligned summit conference to discuss the difference between poor and rich countries, expose superpower plunder and exploitation of the third world and put the soviet union on a par with the other superpower. the non-aligned countries, however, took no heed of brezhnev's

rubbish. the political declaration adopted at the conference pointed out in explicit terms: "in a world where side by side with a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of poor countries."

naturally, the vigorous struggle for the establishment of new international economic relations is one waged by the poor countries against the rich countries. the call for combating oppression, exploitation and plunder has become increasingly louder, and the torrent to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is invincible. the mozambican paper "noticias" said recently: "the poor countries should unite with poor countries and strengthen the unity between them." at the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development held in nairobi last may, representatives of the third world countries mounted the rostrum, scathingly denouncing the plunder and exploitation of the poor countries by colonialists, imperialists and hegemonists. many countries have learned from their own experience and bitterly condemned the soviet hegemonic practice. representatives of these countries pointed out that the two superpowers' oppression and exploitation of the third world countries are the stark reality of the world today. a mexican representative said: "up to now, history has demonstrated that the prosperity of the powerful nations is built on the basis of exploitation and poverty of the weaker ones." the algerian paper "el moudjahid" said on june 1 this year that the continuous existence of the ruthlessly bipolar differentiation of dividing the world into rich and poor countries should not be overlooked.

why did the new tsars fly into a rage whenever they heard people mention "poor and rich countries"? it is simply because the classification of countries into poor and rich ones will reveal the relationship between the soviet social-imperialists on the one hand and the vast number of developing countries on the other as essentially one of exploitation and plunder. in addition, it will strip the soviet revisionists off their disguise as a "natural ally" who extends "support" and "aid" to the developing countries. as is well known, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are the biggest international exploiters in the world today. the poor countries now direct the spearhead of their struggle for smashing the old international economic order at the hegemonism of the two superpowers. over many years, the two superpowers have done everything possible to bully and oppress the third world countries. in particular, the soviet revisionists are unpopular among the people because of their notorious tough and soft tactics, splits and disruption and aggression and intervention.

they have outmatched the colonialists and other neo-colonialists in the unbridled plunder and exploitation of the vast poor countries under the signboard of "aid" and "international division of labour". the third world countries have suffered much from this. as the sri lanka paper "janawegaya" pointed out: "this imperialist country (the soviet union) is one of the biggest imperialist exploiters of the modern world." for fear that the soviet union is "put on a par with" the other superpower, the new tsars in the kremlin declare that the soviet union "is not responsible" "for the economic backwardness of the developing countries". this remark betrays their guilty conscience. they do not allow people even to mention "poor and rich countries" mainly because they do not allow the third world countries to oppose hegemony and soviet social-imperialism.

the great revolutionary leader lenin pointed out: "the characteristic feature of imperialism consists in the whole world, as we now see, being divided into a large number of oppressed nations and an insignificant number of oppressor nations." lenin's teaching not only clearly points out the political demarcation line between the many poor countries and the two superpowers in the world of today, but also sets forth penetratingly the class nature of their relationship as one between the oppressed and the oppressor, the exploited and the exploiter. brezhnev and his like say that "the watershed does not lie between the 'big powers' and the 'small countries', or between the 'poor countries' and the 'rich countries'", because they do not want people to bring out the differences between the poor and the rich countries and consequently the nature of soviet hegemonism. this only proves that they are shameful renegades to leninism and a sinister enemy of the poor third world countries.

wherever there is injustice there is complaint. wherever there is exploitation there is resistance. wherever there is hegemonism there is a struggle against it. it is a mere day-dream for moscow to forbid the poor countries to speak out. it cannot tie up the non-aligned movement hand and foot. the non-aligned and other third world countries, through reinforcing their unity and persevering in struggle, will break the snare laid by the stubborn champions of the old international economic order and forge ahead relentlessly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 22, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien arrived in dar es salaam this morning by a special train of the tanzania-zambia railway.

accompanying the delegation all the way from tunduma, tanzania's border town, were tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, minister for home affairs ali mwenyi, junior foreign minister isaac sepetu and tanzanian ambassador to china job lusinde.

arriving here by the same train were zambian high commissioner to tanzania manyadi, who accompanied the delegation from lusaka to dar es salaam, and chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun, who had made a special trip to tunduma to greet the delegation.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by speaker of the tanzanian national assembly adam sapi nkwawa, members of the central committee of the tanganyika african national union (tanu) paul soziqwa and rajabu diwani, foreign minister ibrahim kaduma, minister for communications and transport alfred tandau, minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago, minister of state for the president's office peter siyovelwa, minister for commerce alphonce rutegura, minister for manpower development nicholas kuhanga, minister for defence and national service edward sokoine, minister for national culture and youth mirisho sarakikya, minister for labour and social welfare crispin tungaraza, junior minister for defence and national service joseph bakari, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces j. twalipo, tanu regional secretary of dar es salaam region j.c. rwegasira, and other high-ranking government officials, as well as more than 1,000 people from all walks of life.

zambian deputy high commissioner to tanzania a.h. simwanza, officials of the tanzania-zambia railway authority and vietnamese ambassador to tanzania do hang were also present.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were also diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in tanzania, chinese workers and technicians and overseas chinese here.

today, dar es salaam was permeated with an atmosphere of festivity. the national flags of china and tanzania were hung at the new dar es salaam railway station and the main streets.

when the special train pulled in at nine a.m., warm ovation burst out from the welcoming crowd lining both sides of the platform. when vice-premier sun chien and his party, in the company of vice-president kawawa, stepped off the train, foreign minister kaduma went forward to shook hands with and embrace them. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the railway station with the band playing the chinese and tanzanian revolutionary songs. tanzanian artists performed national songs and dances.

then the chinese guests drove to the state house in the company of second vice-president and prime minister kawawa and government officials.

Tanzanian President, Chinese Vice Premier Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 23, 1976)

julius nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, held talks at the state house this morning with sun chien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and head of the chinese government delegation.

taking part in the talks on the tanzanian side were second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, minister for foreign affairs ibrahim kaduma, minister for finance and planning amir jamal, minister for defence and national service edward sokoine, minister for communications and transport alfred tandau, minister of state of the president's office peter siyovelwa, ambassador to china job lusinde, principal secretary of the foreign ministry anthony nyakyi and director of the asia and australasia division of the foreign ministry g. tunze.

present on the chinese side were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chieh, ambassador to tanzania liu chun, department director of the ministry of railways li hsuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the ministry of

foreign affairs li heng, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry liu hua, and deputy director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries lu hsueh-chien.

the two sides exchanged in a cordial and friendly atmosphere views on the international situation, the situation in southern africa, the question of further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, and other issues of common concern.

Chinese Vice Premier Feted in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 22, 1976)

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa gave a dinner at the state house here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation headed by vice-premier sun chien.

present on the occasion were members of the chinese delegation: minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chieh and chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun as well as representatives of the chinese experts group working on the tanzam railway.

also present were speaker of the tanzanian national assembly a.s. mkwawa, chief justice a. saidi, minister of foreign affairs ibrahim kaduma, minister of communications and transport alfred tandau, minister of state of the president's office peter siyovelwa, minister of home affairs ali mwenyi, minister of finance and planning a.h. jamal, minister of information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago, secretary of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union j.h. mhavile, tanzanian ambassador to china j. lusinde and other high-ranking officials.

zambian high commissioner to tanzania w.k. manyondi, general manager of the tazara authority s.k. mubukwanu and diplomatic envoys from korea, viet nam and cambodia were also present.

both second vice-president and prime minister kawawa and vice-premier sun chien spoke at the dinner.

. second vice-president kawawa highly praised the profound friendship between china and tanzania. he said, "many people cannot understand why our friendship is so deep. as a matter of fact, our friendship has exceeded the friendship in general meaning. we are brothers."

he added that on the part of tanzania, the establishment of friendly relations with china was a deliberate decision of a people striving for freedom and independence. "tanzania refused to accept colonial prejudices against the people's republic of china and has ever since continued to reject insinuations of any kind and from whatever quarter that are directed against the people's republic of china."

referring to the situation in southern africa, kawawa said, "the current struggle in zimbabwe is critical and decisive. we have no doubt at all about its outcome. we know that zimbabwe will be free." he noted that the struggle of the zimbabwean people is aimed at restoring their human dignity and their right to existence. "the people of namibia under the leadership of the south west africa people's organization are continuing their struggle for independence from the colonial and racist regime of south africa." second vice-president kawawa strongly condemned the brutal massacre of africans by the racist regime in south africa. he said, "the present repressive measures against africans in south africa which have resulted in the shedding of innocent blood of hundreds of our brothers within south africa, is indicative of the fact that south african apartheid will have to go."

he also stressed the importance of strengthening the struggle of the developing countries for economic equality. he said, "the present economic system under which the minority of people of the world enjoy a large percentage of the world resources at the expense of the majority does not pave the way to peace and understanding among the nations."

vice-premier sun chien in his speech first of all conveyed to the fraternal tanzanian people the chinese people's cordial greetings and high respects as well as their sincere thanks for the tanzanian government and people.

he said, "the tanzanian people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. they waged a protracted and valiant struggle to shake off colonial rule and win national independence. since independence, the tanzanian people under president nyerere's leadership have continually frustrated

imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist schemes of aggression, interference and subversion and bravely safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. in national construction, the tanzanian government and people, laying stress on the spirit of independence and self-reliance, have made unremitting efforts and achieved marked successes in developing the national economy and culture." "in international affairs, the tanzanian government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persisted in combating imperialism and colonialism and supported the national liberation movements in africa and the just struggles of the peoples of the world, thus winning praise from the third world countries and the people of the world. the chinese people heartily rejoice at every success of yours, and wish you continuous new and still greater victories on your road of advance," he added.

vice-premier sun chien pointed out, "at present, the world continues to advance amidst turmoil. the united struggle of the third world countries and people against imperialism and hegemonism is surging forward irresistibly. an excellent situation prevails in africa, too. over a year ago, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung said, 'the whole of africa will stand up excl.' africa today is an awakened, militant and advancing continent, and the great african people have stood up like a giant. they have continually won important victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the already independent african states are determined to consolidate their political independence and win economic independence, and are marching forward along the road of independent development. the people in the non-independent territories are fighting valiantly for national liberation. with the strong support and assistance of tanzania, zambia, mozambique, botswana and other fraternal african countries and the organization of african unity, the people in zimbabwe, namibia and azania have steadily developed their armed struggle and mass movements in depth and dealt ever heavier blows at the white racist regimes there. a case in point is the recent rising of the azanian people to fight against the racist rule. however, historical experience tells us that reactionary forces will never quit the stage of history of their own accord but are bound to put up desperate struggles before their doom by resorting to various schemes. in order to maintain their reactionary rule, the white racists are using the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of armed suppression and political deception in an attempt to stem the surging tide of revolution. proceeding from their respective

interests, the superpowers are also engaged in all kinds of criminal activities to intensify their aggression and rivalry in africa which has rich resources and places of strategic importance. but the african people with their glorious tradition of struggle will surely heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, persist in struggle, smash all the treacherous schemes of imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and white racism, and win complete independence for the entire african continent. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the african people in their just struggle."

he said, "we consider the rise and growth of the third world a great historical event after the second world war. the third world countries cover vast areas and have a large population and rich resources. they went through similar experiences in the past and face many common problems today, they are a rising new force that is playing an ever greater role in international affairs and constitute the main force in the cause of combating imperialism and hegemonism. they oppose foreign aggression, control and subversion and firmly defend their national independence and state sovereignty. they oppose power politics and stand for the equality of all countries, big and small, rich and poor. world affairs should be managed by all countries, and should not be manipulated and monopolized by one or two big powers. the third world should have an equal say in deciding international affairs, and no one is permitted to deprive them of this right on any excuse. all countries, irrespective of their social systems, should establish normal state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and it is absolutely impermissible for any country to lord it over others. in the economic sphere, the third world countries stand for transforming the old international economic order based on exploitation and plunder, and oppose the exploitation of 'poor countries' by 'rich countries'. they stand for protecting their national economic resources, developing the national economies and freeing themselves from foreign plunder and control, and demand the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. in addition, they hold that it is the sovereign right of each country to determine the extent of its own territorial sea and maritime jurisdiction, which must not be subject to the dictate of one or two countries. it is absolutely impermissible for th one or two countries to plunder marine resources at wi'l, send their warships to run amuck in the seas of the world and set up military bases to endanger the security of other countries. we deem that the days are gone forever when the third

world was [illegible] and [illegible] by others, and that the [illegible] propositions are just and [illegible] and in keeping with the direction in which history advances. together with the government of tanzania and other african countries, the chinese government is ready to fight for the realization of those just propositions."

vice-premier sun chien said, "there is a traditional friendship of long standing between the peoples of china and tanzania." he stressed, "our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other in the dark days when we suffered from imperialist and colonialist aggression and enslavement. in the years of our arduous struggle for the independence and liberation of our respective nations, after our two countries won liberation and independence respectively, the traditional friendship between our two peoples has made new progress under new historical conditions. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic and other fields have developed steadily. the chinese government and people have always treasured and safeguarded their friendship with the tanzanian government and people, and will continue to work for the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we believe that this accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of china and tanzania and is also in the interest of the common struggle of the people of the third world. our delegation is visiting your country for the very purpose of adding bricks to the edifice of china-tanzania friendship for which chairman mao tsetung and president nyerere laid the foundations. the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples will last forever like the majestic kilimanjaro and himalayas."

after their speeches, songs of tanzania and china were played. at the dinner, toasts were proposed to the health of the guests to the constant development of the militant friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

this afternoon, vice-premier sun chien and his party visited the locomotive and wagon repairing workshop of the tazara in dar es salaam and the tazara dar es salaam railway station in the company of tanzanian foreign minister kaduma and minister of communications and transport tandau. they were accorded a warm welcome by tanzanian officials and workers as well as chinese technical personnel working there.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 4, 1976

No. 6150

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* NATIONAL *
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FOREIGNIZATION

The Bankruptcy of the Slavish Comprador Philosophy As Viewed from Chang Chih-tung's Running of Factories

by

Ching Shih (劲矢)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 22, 1976)

In 1896, in a dilapidated matshed by the side of the Whangpoo River at Yangshu in Shanghai, there were stored up in a disorderly manner many very rusty spinning and weaving machines. On the decayed and rotten boards of the packing cases of the machines, there were still some indistinct words in a foreign language. According to the recollections of those who saw them with their own eyes, among these spinning and weaving machines, "between 30 and 40 percent of their machine parts were broken and unserviceable in these cracked cases with decayed boards exposed to the wind and rain." "Those unserviceable things picked out by people" actually "piled up like mound." (Chang Chien's "A Brief Account About the Handling of the T'ungchou Cotton Mill")

Why were these machines allowed to be exposed to wind and rain with nobody to take care of them?

Actually, they were the 40,700 spindles ordered and bought in 1893 by Chang Chih-tung for the Hupeh Government Yarn and Cloth Bureau from two foreign trading companies called Jui Chi (瑞记) and Liang Chi (Ti-ya-shih) (良济(地亚士). Because he worshipped things foreign and had blind faith in foreigners, the factories ran got into greater and greater trouble. They were so short of capital that they could hardly carry on and had not even the means to ship the spindles already ordered and bought back to Wuchang. In the course of three years, most of the machines were reported as unserviceable or useless, and with freight, payments for storage, "the salaries and passages

world was wilfully manipulated and carved up by others, and that the above-mentioned propositions are just and progressive and in keeping with the direction in which history advances. together with the government of tanzania and other african countries, the chinese government is ready to fight for the realization of those just propositions."

vice-premier sun chien said, "there is a traditional friendship of long standing between the peoples of china and tanzania." he stressed, "our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other in the dark days when we suffered from imperialist and colonialist aggression and enslavement, in the years of our arduous struggle for the independence and liberation of our respective nations. after our two countries won liberation and independence successively, the traditional friendship between our two peoples has made new progress under new historical conditions. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic and other fields have developed steadily. the chinese government and people have always treasured and safeguarded their friendship with the tanzanian government and people, and will continue to work for the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we believe that this accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of china and tanzania and is also in the interest of the common struggle of the people of the third world. our delegation is visiting your country for the very purpose of adding bricks to the edifice of china-tanzania friendship for which chairman mao tsetung and president nyerere laid the foundations. the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples will last forever like the majestic kilimanjaro and himalayas."

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for the foreign engineers accompanying the machines and the interest paid temporarily on their behalf by the trading companies" added,the money spent was actually more than double the costs of new machines. (Liu K'un-i's "On the Reception and Use of Government Purchased Spindles by the T'ungchou Cotton Mill Jointly Operated by the Government and Merchants") The machines could not talk but they could serve as a historical witness to the thorough bankruptcy of the slavish comprador philosophy followed by Chang Chih-tung.

Chang Chih-tung was appointed as Governor of Hunan and Hupeh in 1889, and he governed Hupeh and Hunan for almost twenty years. This chieftain for foreignization glibly declared that the running of factories was "a grand plan for making China rich and powerful and enabling the state to reap benefits forever." No sooner he came to Hupeh, he sent people to investigate mineral deposits in different places within and outside the province, and decided to set up iron-smelting, spinning and weaving and other modern factories. He assumed the posture of "government through benefiting the people first" and "promoting industries."

As the political representative of the landlord-comprador class, Chang Chih-tung was unable to accomplish anything, no matter how small, without the backing of foreigners. Therefore, the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace ran through all his enterprise-running activities.

First of all, his reliance on foreign machines. Taking the Hanyang Iron Works for instance, besides buying all the iron-smelting, steel-refining and rail-making machines from Britain, Belgium and other countries, even the roofs, cylinders, beams, drainage pipes, water pipes, bolts and nuts of the factory premises, as well as cement, furnace bricks and glass were without exception imported from other countries. (Hsüeh Fu-ch'eng's Diary of An Ambassador, Vol. VI)

Next, his reliance on foreign experts. Chang Chih-tung regarded the machines from other countries as "divine." Therefore, all drawings had to be brought in from other countries and all construction work had to be carried out under the supervision of foreign craftsmen. The Hanyang Iron Works alone employed around 40 foreign supervisors, engineers, geologists, analysts and craftsmen who were paid wages at more than 10,000 taels of silver per month. The technical powers of the works were entirely in the hands of foreigners, and the Chinese workers were nothing more than slaves for their use. Regarding the operating of machines, the latter fundamentally "did not understand the reason but had a rough idea of the need to work under order." (Chang Chien's "Educational Records" in Chang Chi-tzu's Nine Records) They were entirely under the dictatorship of foreign experts.

Third, his reliance on foreign capital. Chang Chih-tung had a most preposterous "theory of asking for loans." He said, "Today, we have already incurred plenty of foreign loans for paying indemnities, and it doesn't matter if we borrow ten or twenty percent more....If from now on there is an opportunity for self-improvement, we needn't have to worry about the way to repay the loans." (Collected Works of Lord Chang Wen-hsiang, Vol. XXXVII) Therefore, he boldly raised foreign loans for building railroads and factories. To start the P'inghsiang Colliery, he borrowed right away four million marks from the German Carlowitz & Co. The four bureaux handling cloth, yarn, ramie and silk

owed the Juichi Trading Company alone as much as 510,000 taels of silver (1904). In staking the hope of "self-improvement" on foreign debts, he really was drinking poison to quench his thirst and negotiating with a tiger for its skin.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "It is certainly not the purpose of the imperialist powers invading China to transform feudal China into capitalist China. On the contrary, their purpose is to transform China into their own semi-colony or colony." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") As the political representative of the landlord-comprador class, Chang Chih-tung was the agent of imperialism in China. What he himself advertised as enterprise activities for "self-improvement" and "benefiting the people" were actually in the service of imperialist capital export. Through the means of granting loans at usurious rates and of instalment payment, the imperialist powers exported machinery and equipment and sent out their technicians. These were some basic means for them to fight for sources of raw material, capital export and "sphere of influence" in China. In the course of running factories, Chang Chih-tung wantonly bought machines from other countries, employed foreign experts and raised loans from other countries. This precisely met the needs of the British, German and Japanese imperialists for intensifying their contention along the Yangtze River basin and the further colonialization of China.

The foreign debts incurred through the hands of Chang Chih-tung and others not only had to pay interest at the rate of from 5 to 8 percent per annum but also had harsh political and economic conditions attached. The imperialists strengthened their control of various industrial sectors in China through the granting of loans. For example, through the granting of loans, Japan gradually snatched away two-thirds of the annual output of the Tayeh Iron Mine. Since the start of mining up to 1935, that mine extracted in 39 years a total of 12 million tons of ore, and besides the 3,400,000 tons used by the Hanyang Iron Works themselves, the other 8,600,000 tons were all shipped to Japan. As revealed by Shen Pao on August 26, 1917, Japan had obtained through buying ore from Tayeh at a low price a net profit of 45 million yuan which was far in excess of all loans, totalling 20 million yuan, granted by it to the Hanyang-Tayeh-P'inghsiang Company. This was the evil result of "selling ore to buy machinery."

The seriousness of the consequences of relying on foreigners for machines and techniques was also obvious. "Besides the German builders, the Chinese people had no knowledge of "the Hupeh Firearms and Artillery Works. The Tayeh Iron Mine was prospected and surveyed by German technicians, and as a result, the German government was first advised by cable of all the geological data. Furthermore, because the drawings and parts, and even tiles and bricks came from abroad, China was of course taken by the throat by other people. Therefore the factories started by Chang Chih-tung often had to suspend construction work to wait for drawings, for parts, and even for bricks. How could this beggarly type of activities to run factories realize China's "self-improvement"?

As to the imported machines, most were backward and unsuitable for use. When the Hanyang Iron Works were built, what were imported from Britain were all old-fashioned acid steel-refining furnaces. The products

contained too high a percentage of phosphorus, were brittle and easy to crack, and were fundamentally unsuitable for casting iron rails. Subsequently, a new plant was built at Tayeh, and "the machines and furnaces were all ordered and bought from Japan. Before the completion of construction work, the water tower first collapsed and had to be rebuilt. At the time of putting the furnace on stream, when the crane was given a test run, it capsized in a few days because the crane girder was not strong enough. Furthermore, the boiler and the air-blower were inadequate for the use of two furances. Huge sums of money were thus spent in vain only to bring about endless troubles." (Short History of Hanyang-Tayeh-P'inghsiang) Apart from this, "defects of all kinds appeared" also in the Hupeh Firearms and Artillery Works. The bullets made were not uniform in size and often could not get through the gun barrels. The gunpowder used was not strong enough, and the bullets sometimes could only go halfway. Even more, due to the weak gunpowder, "the bullets could not be fired" and they caused the gun barrels to crack. Besides facilitating the imperialists to dump their wornout products, this way of "promoting industries" could only add to the tax burden of the Chinese people and hamper industrial development, but could never make China rich and powerful.

A given enterprise line is for serving a given political line. The enterprise line of the advocates of foreignization who "relied only on foreign countries" was for serving their political line of national capitulation. "They have formed a camp of traitors, for whom the question of whether to become slaves of a foreign nation simply does not exist because they have already lost all sense of nationality and their interests are inseparably linked with imperialism." (Chairman Mao's "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism") Here lay the reason why the imperialists did not permit China to develop independently national capitalism, but encouraged and supported the advocates of foreignization to run industries.

In the course of conducting foreignization activities, Chang Chih-tung wrote a book entitled Exhortation to Study, and cast forth an eight-character program: "Chinese learning as the fundamental structure, Western learning for practical use." "Chinese learning" referred to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the feudal system they upheld, while "Western learning" mainly referred to Western science and technology. To tell the truth, this eight-character program called for the use of Western firearms and artillery, ammunition, ships and railroads to uphold the three bonds, five constant virtues and ethical education of feudalism, and to uphold the semi-colonial and semi-feudal order of rule as a whole. In point of fact, this was also not Chang Chih-tung's new invention. British veteran aggressor Timothy Richard had long ago said in an article entitled "New Views on Current Events": "Would it not be perfect if the ways of other countries to attain wealth and power are added to the original repute and cultural objects of China?" The Yangtze River basin came under the British sphere of influence, and Chang Chih-tung relied on British support for his rise through handling foreignization. It was never a matter of coincidence that there was such a tacit political understanding between him and Timothy Richard and his ilk.

"A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." In old China "imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers." (Chairman Mao's "On New Democracy")

Chang Chih-tung himself professed that he took the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as the fundamental structure with so-called "Western learning" in his service, but his foreign master took the idea of enslavement as the fundamental structure with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in his service. At that time, the progressive thinker Chang T'ai-yen appeared to have seen through the deceitful tricks of Timothy Richard and his ilk. In his well known "Ch'iu Shu" he clearly pointed out that what was dreadful was not the use of a foreign faith by imperialists to practice aggression against China, but their use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to enslave the Chinese people. If we were not adequately on the alert toward this, there would be the danger of a national doom. Although Chang T'ai-yen discussed the question of religion, his criticism was actually aimed at the eight-character program: "Chinese learning as the fundamental structure, Western learning for practical use."

This set of scriptures of Chang Chih-tung's for worship of Confucius, national betrayal and regression was for a time looked upon by reactionaries at home and abroad as the panacea for resisting the revolutionary trend and saving the rule of the Manchu Dynasty. After his Exhortation to Study was submitted to the emperor, the Manchu government considered it to be "of great benefit to the way of the world and the time" and published it a number of times for wide circulation. The imperialists also looked upon it as "the sole hope of China" and translated it into English for publication in New York under this name.

The vassal strove the harder when his master showed appreciation. On the one hand, Chang Chih-tung ran a "school for the preservation of ancient ways" and submitted a "memorial on the preservation of national culture." He actively advocated the "preservation of national culture" "to end the source of disturbance." This was called "Chinese learning as the fundamental structure." On the other hand, he sold railroad-building and mining rights, raised loans from foreign countries on a large scale to build railroads, and appointed foreigners to drill a new army. This was called "Western learning for practical use." However, as Chang Chih-tung himself described it: "With only this bald tree left, how could it add magnificence to the imperial capital." ("Examining a Pine") No apacea could save the Manchu Dynasty whose disease was so advanced as to be past remedy.

The slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace in history have brought the Chinese people endless sufferings which the people of our country would never forget. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an out-and-out modern advocate of foreignization. He opposes and attacks the grasping of revolution and promotion of production. He fundamentally does not believe that the working class of China is able to realize the "four modernizations" on the basis of self-reliance. He advocates "the introduction of technology and equipment from other countries," relies on foreign technology to carry out construction, and nonsensically plays this up as "a major policy." His sinister aim is to make a vain attempt to put the Chinese people under the yoke and imperialist or social-imperialist enslavement, so as to make China sink once again into the abyss of a colony or semi-colony. We must thoroughly expose and criticize his criminal aim. We surely must follow the great leader

Chairman Mao's teachings, persistently "maintain independence, keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," "break away from foreign conventions and follow our own road of industrial development, overtake and surpass the advanced standards of the world in the near future, and build our socialist motherland into an ever more wealthy, powerful and prosperous country.

* * *

HISTORY WRITING

Strive To Write a History of Class Struggle

by

Sun Shou-fang (孙守方), a young fighter of a certain unit of Ch'engte Military Sub-district of Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 10, 1976)

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius brought earth-shaking changes to the domain of historical studies. Mounting the stage of historical studies as the masters, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers used Marxism to review history as a whole, shatter the old system of historical studies and seize back this hereditary territory all along occupied by the exploiting classes in the past several thousand years. The book, A Brief Introduction to the History of China, to be published by the People's Publishing House, was collectively compiled by the "three-in-one combination" body which was participated by cadres, backbone theorists and professional writers and was organized under such excellent situation and the leadership of PLA Party committees at various levels. As a new fighter in the domain of historical studies, I was all the time involved in its compilation--from the first crudely-written draft put out in early 1974 through the three major revisions by the "three-in-one combination" body to the manuscripts in final form in August 1975. Here I wish to discuss a few points of my crude and shallow understanding.

Lenin pointed out: "We must firmly grasp the facts of class differentiation and the facts of changes in form of class rule, take them as the basic guiding clues and use this viewoint to analyze all social problems, i.e., economic, political, spiritual, religious and other problems." ("On the State," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 434) Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us: "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." ("Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle") In the course of participating in the practice of compiling A Brief Introduction to the History of China, I have been made to further understand that in order to write a book of history to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must take class struggle as the "fundamental guiding clue" for the whole book, criticize the idealist conception of history and the theory of class conciliation preached by reactionaries and stress the role of the people in pushing history forward.

In the long period of feudal society in our country, there were as many as several tens of peasant uprisings on a large scale. "Only such peasant class struggle, peasant uprisings and peasant wars are the real driving force behind the development of history." (Chairman Mao's "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party" To affirm or negate the peasant uprisings has for long been a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

The historians of the exploiting classes attacked the peasants in revolt as "robbers" and "bandits" and vilified the revolutionary actions of the

insurgent armies as the practice of "killing and burning." We must take the opposite course and fervently sing the praises of the great achievements attributed to the peasant uprisings and take them as the most important part of the whole book. Meanwhile, we must criticize the reactionary "view on the policy of making concessions," and on the basis of historical data, expound that each large-scale peasant uprising invariably dealt the landlord class a heavy blow and gave impetus to the development of productive forces in society.

With the development of class struggle, peasant uprisings also constantly developed. With the consciousness of the peasant insurgent forces in seizing political power heightened, with the scale of armed struggle enlarged and with alliances in battle formed, the uprisings adopted a higher and higher form toward the latter part of feudal society. This reflects the deepening of the peasant revolution and the objective law governing the inevitable doom of feudal society under the rule of the landlord class. Therefore, in our book, we pay particular attention to the new developments and new salient features of each peasant uprising and peasant struggle.

Toward peasant uprisings, the reactionary ruling classes in history always adopted the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics of armed suppression combined with political deception. Thus, the struggle between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line was very acute and violent with the peasant uprisings. Old history books distorted it as "intramural fight." We criticize this reactionary fallacy and pay attention to portraying the two-line struggle between the revolutionaries and the capitulationists within the peasant uprisings. We stress revolution as the mainstream and criticize the fallacy that capitulation signifies "the limitations of the peasantry."

For over 2,000 years, there has existed a heated struggle between the Confucianist line and the Legalist line within the ruling class. In the period of the supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system, this kind of struggle was manifested as the struggle between the slave-owner class for restoration and the newly emerging landlord class against restoration. After the consolidation of the feudal system, it was manifested as the contradiction and struggle between the reformers, and the diehards within the landlord class. Up to the extinction of the feudal dynasty, for the sake of undermining the old democratic revolution of the bourgeoisie, the diehards of the landlord class still looked upon the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their reactionary ideological weapon for upholding and restoring feudal monarchy. Adhering to the stand of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the old historians made every effort to cover up such struggle, wantonly vilified the Legalists and vigorously praised the Confucianists. This negated the class struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the slave-owner class which was related to the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism as each breath is to the next, as well as the struggle between the reformers and the diehards within the landlord class which was closely linked with the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. It also negated the reactionary nature of the trend of thought to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism in the ideological sphere.

We have assimilated the great fruits of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and given prominence to the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the book, and affirmed over 100 Legalists and persons with the

Legalist trend of thought. Meanwhile, we pay attention to the principle of one dividing into two when dealing with the Legalist figures, by taking note of not only their progressive role in history but also their class limitations. For instance, toward their unanimity and ruthlessness in the exploitation and oppression of the laboring people, we guard against making too high an appraisal of them and pay attention to drawing a clear line of demarcation between classes.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we feel the more that studying and drawing lessons from the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration, between progress and regression and between reformism and conservatism in history is of great significance to real-life struggle. Our comrades have analyzed the historical events involving Chao Kao, Hsiang Yü, Wang Mang, Szu-ma Kuang, Yüan Shih-k'ai, Chang Hsün, etc., who reversed verdicts and practiced restoration and regression, and perceived the common laws that "reversing verdicts goes against the will of people" and practice of restoration and regression is bound to fail.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." Our country is a unified multi-national state. From time immemorial, the people of all nationalities in our country have reproduced and multiplied in the vast land of the motherland. United and working in cooperation to jointly build, develop and defend our great motherland, the people of all nationalities have created the brilliant and glorious history of the motherland.

However, the reactionary ruling classes of past ages made every effort to create national estrangement and disrupt national unity. In their works, certain reactionary historians either advocated Great Han chauvinism or lumped the various minority nationalities with their reactionaries at the upper strata, thus confusing the class front. Therefore, to correctly handle the nationalities problem and reverse once again the reversal of history is an important task in writing the history of class struggle.

When writing the history of various nationalities of the country, we strictly distinguish the reactionaries at the upper strata from the broad masses of people, adhere to the viewpoint of national equality, do away with the slanderous description of the minority nationalities, and criticize narrow nationalism. We adhere to the viewpoint of national union, and affirm the progressive nature of national union. We adhere to the viewpoint that the nationalities problem is a domestic problem, and fully affirm the role of various nationalities of the country in pushing forward the development of Chinese history. Apart from devoting special chapters to the various crucial periods of the minority nationalities in the book, we have also affirmed over a dozen outstanding figures of minority nationalities.

For several thousand years in the society with the exploiting classes occupying the dominant position, the broad masses of working women were in particular assigned the tragic lot of the humiliated and the injured. To fight for survival and to win liberation, like their male counterparts, the broad masses of women waged numerous indomitable struggles against the ruling classes. To fully affirm the role of women is an important aspect in our

study of history. We have actively and creatively examined the historical material about women. In the book, we pay attention to recounting the achievements of women in history, and the whole book has portrayed over 20 women insurgent leaders, women scientists and technicians, and women of distinction in the literary and political fields.

The laboring people are not only the main force in class struggle but also the creators of science, technology and culture. From the birth of written language to the appearance of ironware, from the invention of movable-type printing to the use of gunpowder, none of these was not the crystallization of the wisdom of the laboring people. It was precisely the practice of millions upon millions of laboring people that made our country into one of the most developed countries in science, technology and culture in the history of the world. But the old history books attributed these to the genius of certain individuals and made no mention of the creation and practice of the laboring people. We ascribe to the laboring people every scientific invention, every engineering construction project and every cultural achievement in history and give prominence to the practice of the laboring people. We warmly eulogize Li Ch'un, Zu Chong, Kao Ch'ao, Wei P'u and other scientists and technologists with practical experience who started out as laboring people.

The battle to occupy the domain of historical studies has just begun, and our endeavor to write a history of class struggle is also an initial attempt still beset with many problems. "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." We must seriously study works by Marx, Engels and Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and be determined to continuously make some contributions in the struggle to occupy the battlefront of historical studies.

* * *

LIBRARIES

Run the Library As a Powerful Battlefront for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

by

Kuo Wei-t'u (郭维图)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1976)

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have brought an excellent flourishing situation to the library battlefront in China.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers' propaganda teams which went to station in the libraries during the great cultural revolution to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation have strengthened leadership of the Party over library undertakings, practiced the principle of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and initially transformed the unified empire of the intellectuals in librarian circles. Libraries at various levels adhere to the policy of serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and combining themselves with productive labor. They persist in running open-door libraries, and organize various types of "service teams" to go deep into the factories and rural areas to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. While using library materials to serve the three great revolutionary movements, they have at the same time brought profound changes in the ideological features of the professional librarians. They energetically propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, universally set up offices for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, start study forums, give tutorial reports and compile and print all kinds of study and tutorial materials, and work effectively in coordination with the mass movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and discuss and criticize the Water Margin, and the building of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists.

The libraries at different levels give different forms of service to the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and have scored outstanding achievements in the active supply of books, periodicals and reference materials. They discard the antiquated practice of the library as a repository of books merely engaged in lending out and taking back books, and pay attention to transforming the ideology of the readers. They not only look after the books, but they also "look after" people. They take care of the lending and reading of books, actively develop mass library discussion activities to "praise Red books and criticize poisonous weeds," work in coordination with the political and ideological work of the Party and make fresh contributions toward occupying the ideological and cultural battlefronts with socialism. The librarian circles and the departments concerned cooperate with each other and work in

close coordination. On the basis of criticizing the theory of bourgeois library science, they actively draw up our country's own methods for the classification and indexing of books and have obtained initial results in planning and studying the development of new construction and technology for libraries.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there has been an unprecedented development in the construction of basic-level libraries in China's urban and rural areas. According to incomplete statistics, there is already a total of nearly 300,000 urban and rural libraries (reading rooms) in the whole country. Reading rooms have already been popularized in the streets and lanes of Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities. In more than ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Tientsin, Liaoning, Hunan and Shensi, rural reading rooms have already been basically popularized, and at least more than half of the production brigades have their own reading rooms. Some places have already initially set up a book circulation network at three levels--the commune book center, the production brigade reading room and the production team bookcase. More than a million rural spare-time librarians are active in the mountain areas and places by the side of river and lakes in the vast countryside of the motherland battling on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

The rural reading room is a socialist new thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. It has initially changed the shortage of newspapers and books in the vast Chinese countryside, met the urgent demand of the millions of peasants to study theory, politics, culture and science and technology. It is an important instrument for consolidating the socialist economic and cultural battlefronts of the countryside with socialism and for exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and it is an effective measure for narrowing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois rights. This method of running reading rooms by relying on the strength of the masses themselves without financial assistance from the state has opened up a new path and created a new experience for developing library undertakings with greater, faster, better and more economical results in China.

The series of revolutionary changes which occurred and the socialist new things which appeared on the library battlefront of China in the past decade are victories for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a telling criticism of the reactionary fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past" spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. Out of his reactionary bourgeois nature and counter-revolutionary political aim in attacking socialism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing always tries to reverse the verdicts of and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution. He talks nonsense saying that "the greatest danger at present is not reading books," that people "are not going to libraries any more," and that "the books in the libraries are not read by people, but by rats," etc. This is an overt opposition to taking class struggle as the key link, the peddling of the theory of productive forces and a malicious attack and slander of the excellent situation on the library front.

"Not reading books"? Following the unremitting deepening of the revolution in the ideological sphere, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals really have read fewer of the bad books soaked through with the poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism indiscriminatingly printed and distributed by you in the past. Not only have they read fewer of such books, but they also call for the "encirclement and suppression" of them! The workers, peasants and soldiers and the broad masses of library workers, with an eye on the actual class struggle have "pulled out" some of the poison weeds for exhibition to the public and conducted discussion and criticism to eliminate their pernicious influence. Meanwhile, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and following the unremitting development of the three great revolutionary movements, more and more of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals read revolutionary works, and their consciousness in reading books rises higher and higher. Mass reading and study activities in reading Marxist-Leninist works, studying theory, reading Red books, emulating the heroes, studying and applying science have never been so popular as it is today.

"Not going to libraries"? Facts are the most telling rebuttal. Before the great cultural revolution, under the rule of the revisionist line, libraries served only a small number of "experts" and "scholars" and the workers, peasants and soldiers were kept out of them. At that time, the number of people visiting libraries was pitifully few. At present, libraries at various levels stand for open-door operation and take the initiative to deliver revolutionary books into the hands of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements. The composition of visitors to the libraries who go there to read and study and to look up references has changed and their number is also ever on the increase. At present, the number of readers served by the Peking Library every year has shown an increase of about 40,000 visits compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution. The number of times scientific and technical books are lent out by the Shensi Provincial Library has now increased tenfold compared with 1961. The unsubstantiate slanders made by Teng Hsiao-p'ing can only expose his rapacious design of trying to reverse verdicts, settle accounts and carry out restoration.

The running of reading rooms by the masses themselves, the development of activities in reading revolutionary works and the occupation of the ideological and cultural battlefronts with socialism have hurt the nerves of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. They wailed and hurriedly leaped forth to obstruct and undermine the expropriation of their hereditary domain. Again taking the field, Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried his utmost to vilify the "ten new things of Hsiaohsinchuang" including the reading room. He cried, "They may look good to you, but they do not look good to me." The poor and lower-middle peasants aptly replied: The political evening school, the reading room and the ten new things we run are for making revolution against the bourgeoisie and exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. If Teng Hsiao-p'ing is not happy, it precisely shows that he is the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the commander of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party.

What merits attention is that the time Teng Hsiao-p'ing most vigorously opposed the basic-level reading room and peddled the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" coincided precisely with the time when the bourgeoisie was most rampant in attacking the proletariat in the sphere of book reading. The moment Teng Hsiao-p'ing's statement against Hsiaohsinchuang came out into the open, the class enemies in society availed themselves of the opportunity to stir up a storm. Some diligently whipped up a cold wind saying: "The running of reading rooms could not yield grain and the reading of books could not fill the belly." They tried to blow down the reading room with this gust of wind. Some even organized underground clubs to "stage a rival show" against the reading room. They indiscriminatingly circulated bad books, bad pictures and bad songs to corrupt the minds of the young people and frenziedly contended with us for the younger generation.

This fact is sufficient to give our comrades sharper eyes and it enables us to see more clearly the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces." It also enables us to recognize that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party as well as the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. So long as there are still capitalist-roaders of the Teng Hsiao-p'ing type within the Party, class struggle in the domain of library and book reading will never cease.

The library is an important instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Libraries at all levels and all professional and spare-time workers of libraries (reading rooms) must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, throw themselves actively into the struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, further develop the excellent situation in librarian circles in the course of struggle, and fight with unflagging efforts for truly turning the libraries in China into a powerful battlefront in the service of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

"Misfire" Is a Fake; "To Open Fire" Is Real

by

Li Jan (李然) of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1976)

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, resumed work, he made every effort to disseminate all sorts of counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies and frenziedly pushed the revisionist line. But with a guilty conscience and fearing that he might show his cloven hoof, he therefore had to use the trick of deceiving others. Every time after he discharged venom, he always hypocritically confessed that he had "misfired," made mistakes and "left too many loose ends which could be easily grasped." His motive was to mislead people into slackening vigilance over his revisionist evil words so that his evil plan could succeed.

"Misfire" should be an accidental phenomenon. However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "misfire" is certainly not so. He habitually "misfired" every time he spoke as though he would not be happy without "misfiring." We cannot help but inquire, why did Teng Hsiao-p'ing always "misfire"?

What is called "misfire" should have no predetermined target. However, the target of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "misfire" is very clear, and it is always directed at the great proletarian cultural revolution, at socialist new things and at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He attacked the revolution in education and talked nonsense about the "crisis" in education. He attacked the revolution in literature and art and nonsensically said that the model plays meant "the blossoming of a lone flower." He attacked the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and nonsensically said that "ideology has been muddled up." He attacked the basic line of the Party and nonsensically said, "How can we remind ourselves of class struggle every day?" He attacked the great cultural revolution and said that "habits of longstanding are hard to break" and that "there are quite a number of problems," etc. In short, everything the proletariat advocates and stands for is the target of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "misfire."

"Sham is sham and the mask should be stripped off." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's claim that he often "misfired" when he spoke is a lie. The truth is that with hatred grown tenfold and frenzy grown a hundredfold, he "opened fire" on the Party and the proletariat in an organized and planned manner with the support of a program and public opinion.

We must rip away the mask of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "misfire" and expose the true features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "opening fire" so that the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of all descriptions spread by him could be mercilessly exposed and profoundly criticized.

* * *

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadres of Tientsin Salt Fields Go Among Workers

(NCNA- English Tientsin, Jul. 23, 1976)

"their feet tread the length and breadth of salt fields, their sweat is shed over every salt pan," is the way the tientsin salt workers describe and praise their cadres.

in the current struggle to beat back the right-deviationist wind, some 1,200 cadres of the various salt works under the tientsin light industry bureau have gone among the workers to work, study and live. there they have laboured shoulder to shoulder with the workers in temperatures both low and high, in rain and hail storms and brought about excellent results in production. by the end of june they had completed 80 percent of their annual crude salt quota.

the tientsin pohai bay, one of the major salt-producing areas in the country, is noted for the good quality of its salt. since the start of the cultural revolution, the cadres of all levels have brought into full play the spirit of arduous struggle and persisted in taking part in productive labour. during the height of the salt-making season, the cadres carried their bedrolls to the workers' living quarters and joined them in physical labour.

in the struggle to beat back the right-deviationist wind, the cadres and workers have criticised teng hsiao-ping's crime of expanding and strengthening bourgeois right. they came to understand that the participation of the cadres in productive labour is an important measure in restricting bourgeois right in minimising the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour, in consolidating proletarian dictatorship and in combatting and preventing revisionism. announcing that they "want to be ordinary workers, not bourgeois bureaucrats" they have walked out of their offices and gone to the salt fields. by the end of june, all members of party committees and salt works cadres had taken part in manual labour for periods from one month to 80 days. yeh ho-shun, party secretary of the tangku salt works is a veteran cadre who fought in the war of resistance against japanese aggression. though he still suffers from wounds he received in the war, he has taken the lead in doing manual labour. last spring, with trousers rolled up and shovel in hand, he toiled alongside the workers who speak of him as "one of

us". chang shuang-chun vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hanku salt works went into the salt works during the cultural revolution and was not familiar with the salt fields. he always turned to the workers to ask about things he did not understand and gradually got to know the work. in the first ten days of june, 40 centimetres of rain flooded the salt fields. he and other cadres quickly decided on measures to clear away the fresh water, preserved the brine and rapidly resumed production.

with cadres at the grassroots to discuss and settle with the masses the problems that arise in production has developed. once, some salt pans in tangku salt works used a weak brine solution which affected the quality of the salt produced. this was discovered by the party secretary who often worked there. he then tested the brine solution used by over two dozen work teams and after consulting the masses adopted appropriate measures to standardize the strength. consequently, the quality of the salt was improved. this event served as a good experience to the cadres who now said: only by sweating with the workers can we share their thoughts and acquire initiative in directing production.

LABOR PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

Miners of East China Coal Mine Take Part in Management

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jul. 23, 1976)

the anyuan coalmine, where the chinese workers' movement in east china's kiangsi province had its start, has since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution been selecting outstanding workers to the leading posts, thus infusing new revolutionary vitality into the leading bodies of various levels. ninety percent of the cadres in work zones and administrative sections and above are of worker origin they have won constant new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production by adhering to a socialist orientation.

the coalmine has over ..lfilled the state production plan for nine years running since 1966, the year the cultural revolution began. coal output last year was twice that of 1965. it met its targets every month in the first four months of the year

and coal output in the period was 12.36 per cent more than in the same period last year.

miner pan shih-kao was elected as a member of the central committee of the communist party of china at the ninth and tenth national congresses of the party and made a deputy secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the coalmine. when in 1973 a sinister wind blew up to attack the new things emerging in the cultural revolution such as the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-age and young in leading bodies, pan shih-kao put up one of the first big-character posters. entitled "we will never allow retrogression", it criticized the reactionary trend of thought negating the victory of the cultural revolution and stimulated the deepening of revolutionary mass criticism in the coal mine.

during last summer, some persons influenced by the demagogy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the arch unrepentant party capitalist roader teng hsiao-ping, attacked the abolition of the rules and regulations to control, check and suppress the workers in the anyuan coalmine during the cultural revolution in an attempt to practice revisionism. pan shih-kao studied chairman mao's important instructions with the workers and took the lead in writing big-character posters and organizing criticism meetings to reject this stand.

these new worker-turned-cadres learned about chairman mao's great revolutionary activities more than 50 years ago when he went among the anyuan miners down in the coal pits to share their weal and woe. the cadres retain the fine qualities of the working people. tang chi-jen, vice-chairman of the mine's revolutionary committee who is in charge of coal extraction, often works alongside the miners down the shaft. once when he was extracting coal at the end of no. 350 work face, he found a crater full of water. to give up this section, meant wasting coal. after studying the geological conditions, tang chi-jen devised a plan for safely extracting the coal with the help of the workers and the technical personnel. they successfully tunnelled through the section and turned out more than 1,000 tons of coal for the state.

like other factories and enterprises in the country, the management of production and technical problems in the mine are all handled with the participation of the workers. three-in-one combination groups of workers, technicians and cadres have been set up throughout the mine, in the work zones, workshops and shifts. the leading body of the mine works out plans for technical innovations in line with

the proposals put forward by the workers in their discussion on how to fulfil the state quotas, and then tries to materialize them by relying on the workers and the three-in-one combination technical groups as the backbone.

prior to the cultural revolution, this 70-year-old coalmine was groundlessly condemned by a few experts as "having no more coal." a geological survey in the winter of 1970 made by a prospecting team with workers as the mainstay and including technical personnel and cadres showed that the extractable coal deposit was twice that of the previous designed production capacity. by adopting appropriate safety and technical measures, the workers rehabilitated the haulage road of a work zone which had been declared "coal poor" and turned out several tens of thousands tons of coal in a short period of time. in another work zone which had been sealed off before the cultural revolution on the pretext of "having only low quality coal", the workers reopened the coal pit, dug out the tunnels and have since been extracting several tens of thousands tons of good quality coal every year.

the workers have shown a high sense of responsibility in management and constantly made technical innovations on the outdated equipment and backward technical processes. before the cultural revolution, the chief engineer ordered that rock loading machines be used in tunnelling to replace heavy manual labour with new techniques. but his ten years of effort failed. during the cultural revolution, the three-in-one combination technical group summed up previous experiences and lessons and worked out a new innovation plan. they succeeded in manufacturing the rock loading machine within a week. the mine has given a new impetus to production by adopting such modern techniques as electromagnetic vibration for coal extraction and use of the carrier wave telephone.

MEDICAL SERVICE

More Medicines for Rural Areas in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 24, 1976)

the pharmaceutical departments of hupeh province have given priority to medicines and medical apparatus for the countryside in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

the province, which already has 383 medicine supply stations, has this year added 159 such stations to serve the rural areas to improve health and medical work there.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the countryside has been denied medical care and for a long time peasants were unable to get timely treatment when ill owing to liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of laying stress on the big cities to the neglect of the rural areas. this line was criticised during the cultural revolution. with the rapid development of the rural cooperative medical service and the growth of the barefoot doctors contingent, the staff members of the pharmaceutical departments were called on to supply more medicines for the rural areas. the supply of medicines for common and recurrent diseases has been doubled. the supply of antibiotics has been increased 6.5 times and antipyretics and medicines to cure worms and gastro-intestinal complaints 3 to 4 times. they have allocated to the over 700 commune clinics 10,000 sets of medical apparatus such as x-ray machines, microscopes and sterilizing equipment and well over 700,000 small medical instruments. energetic efforts have been made to prepare ample supplies of good low cost medicines used in treating common and recurrent diseases.

in the excellent situation of the deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, the provincial pharmaceutical departments have dispatched 150 staff members to visit communes and production brigades and teams to help set up medical supply stations and looked into ways and means of improving their work.

the pharmaceutical department of paokang county in the mountainous northwestern part of the province discovered in its investigation that medical workers and barefoot doctors of the hsiehma commune had to

travel three or four days to the county town to get medicinal supplies. now medicine supply stations have been set up under the leadership of the commune party committee and these ensure that all medical centres of the 66 production brigades can get needed medicine within one day. this has been warmly welcomed by local peasants and barefoot doctors.

WOMEN

Young Woman in Northwest China Breaks with Old Traditional Ideas

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 24, 1976)

a 28-year-old young woman in this northwest china city is greatly esteemed for her courage and resolve in breaking with old traditional ideas by taking up a traditionally despised occupation after graduation from senior middle school.

yu su-mei, now a popular chiropodist at a public bath in sian, capital of shensi province, is hailed as an outstanding case among the multitudes of young chinese who, imbued with proletarian ideology, are determined to fight the old concepts of the exploiting classes.

in china, chiropodists have always been an indispensable part of the staff of public baths which are greatly appreciated as convenient places for having minor foot ailments treated outside the regular podiatric clinics.

though welcomed by the public, particularly the labouring people, chiropodists were despised by the landlords, capitalists and bureaucrats in the old days.

yu su-mei accepted the assignment to work in the public bath when she left school in the winter of 1971 in the knowledge that it was an honourable job to serve the people. soon she learned that the two chiropodists there, both well advanced in years, were overworked trying to cope with the long list of calls every day. but few people were willing to take up this work because the age-old prejudice against the occupation still lingered on in people's minds.

studying once again chairman mao's teachings on serving the people, yu su-mei came to see that in the old society different professions were classified as high or low by the landlords and capitalists, but in socialist new china all revolutionary work is in the interests of the people and therefore any task should be gratifying. she got together with two other young women and applied to the party organization for permission to learn how to treat foot ailments from the old workers.

her bold action received firm support from the party organization but was met with jibes and taunts from others. some tried to dissuade her from her decision, saying: "your father is a veteran cadre; your husband is a college teacher; you yourself are young and well educated. why should you choose this work rather than something decent?"

after studying the "manifesto of the communist party" with the help of the party organization, yu su-mei steeled her determination to make "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas" as marx and engels called for in the manifesto.

her father and her husband were squarely behind her in making the decision. while eagerly passing on their skills, the two chiropodists told her that, since most patients of foot ailments were working people, she would not be able to do a good job unless she rooted out the old concept of looking down on them.

support also came from the worker-peasant-soldier masses. one day, a patient suffering from a painful corn called at the bath. the young chiropodist had not yet had enough practice and was soon soaked through with perspiration trying to deal with the large corn. while waving a fan to cool her down, the patient said in encouragement: "don't worry. if you can't cure it, you are getting experience from it at least."

with help and encouragement from all sides, yu su-mei put her heart and soul into her job and pressed ahead to master the skill of using the podiatrist's scalpel. she learned from the old workers during the day, and practised with a gnarl from an elm tree in the evening, making fast progress in this way. working in cooperation, she and the two veteran chiropodists evolved combinations of chinese and western medicine as a remedy for some foot ailments which dispensed with the need for surgery. the method has proved highly effective in more than 100 cases.

to help the aged and infirm and those too busy to come to the clinic for treatment, yu su-mei has instituted a round of regular house calls. she has treated 500 cases on such rounds in the textile industry district on the eastern outskirts of the city where foot ailments are common.

altogether yu su-mei has treated 20,000 patients over the past three years and more. winning high esteem for her whole-hearted service, she has been elected an outstanding worker on several occasions.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking Meets Half-yearly Industrial Production Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

peking fulfilled its half-yearly production quotas for steel, electricity, coal, sulphuric acid, machine tools, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, radios, cotton yarn, and cloth, and woollen fabrics.

compared with the same period of last year, there were considerable increases in the output of pig iron, processed petroleum, methyl alcohol, acetone, phenol, plastics, synthetic rubber, metallurgical and petroleum equipment, steam turbine generators, tractor-drawn farm implements, electronic computers, knitting wool and chemical fibres.

inspired by the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, peking workers introduced upwards of 12,000 technical innovations, including 800 major ones, in the january-june period. more than 700 new products were made.

since the beginning of this year, peking workers have seriously studied chairman mao's important instructions and deepened the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with the actual conditions in their respective enterprises. hey have raised their revolutionary sense of responsibility and after study and criticism, taken an active part in managing their enterprises. cadres at all levels have gone to the grassroots to work, study and live with

the workers. all this has constantly improved the relations among people in the socialist enterprises as well as promoted production.

workers of the steel-making plant under the capital iron and steel company deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's crime in opposing the reliance on the working class by reviewing the tremendous changes that had taken place since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has fired their enthusiasm for socialism. the workers have improved daily output records in quick succession and set an all-time record in steel output. quality and variety have also been improved.

leading cadres at all levels at the peking general internal combustion engine plant joined the workers in work and study so as to maintain close links with the masses, enhance the party's leadership over the enterprise and promote revolution and production. total output value of the plant in the first six months was 9.7 percent higher than that of the same period of last year.

peking textile mills set up counters to display and sell new textile products, interviewed workers, peasants and soldiers to seek their opinions. on this basis, workers adopted effective measures to add 1,000 varieties in the first half of this year.

peking industrial departments made a large quantity of farm machines and equipment to fight drought. in the first half of this year, the output of hand tractors, combine harvesters, threshers, rice transplanters and water pumps increased considerably compared with the same period last year.

AFFORESTATION

Successful Afforestation Campaigns in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 23, 1976)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the inner mongolian autonomous region has achieved outstanding successes in afforestation. the area planted to trees in the past ten years was 4.7 times greater than the total in the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

inner mongolia is located on the southern part of the mongolian plateau which has the maowusu, kubch and wulan buh deserts, and is swept by strong winds and has very little rainfall. before liberation, houses, fields and pastures were often buried under shifting sand, bringing great misery to the peasants and herdsmen. after liberation, especially after the start of the cultural revolution, the party organizations at all levels in the autonomous region led the peasants and herdsmen in launching a mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. they have since planted trees to form shelter belts against the wind and sandstorms.

the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind has stimulated the people of various nationalities in inner mongolia to greater socialist enthusiasm. the scale and speed of afforestation greatly exceeded any such effort in the past. in ikh chao league, which is in the desert area of the ordos highlands, over 100,000 people turned out between mid-april and the first week of may to afforest 25,000 hectares of land. the people of the ezen horo banner and tungsheng county concentrated their efforts on building a tree belt 81 kilometres long and two kilometres wide that cuts across the two banners, separating the maowusu desert from the kubch. this tree belt protects 60,000 hectares of land and large tracts of pastures from sand.

the people of the various nationalities in tengkou county, hargin rear banner and chog banner, which are close to the wulan duh desert, have added five kilometres to the width of the 170-kilometre-long tree belt which used to be one to three kilometres wide. this effectively protects china's major railroad in the northwest -- the paotou-lanchow line, the irrigated area in the bend of the yellow river and the cities and towns of wuhai, bayangol and shanpa.

many banners, counties, people's communes, production brigades and teams have set up tree nurseries to breed fine strains and supply saplings for afforestation. they cover an area of 24,000 hectares, which is 13 times the figure before the cultural revolution. before 1966 only poplars, willows and elms were planted but now the varieties have increased to over 200 kinds. the area planted to trees that make fine timber have also been enlarged. they include larch, chinese pine, mongolia pine and cathay poplar. before only inferior varieties of apricot, peach, crabapple and sour grape were grown here but now the famous sinkiang grape, liaoning apple, hopei juicy peach make their homes here.

afforestation has brought great changes to the fields and pastures in inner mongolia. eighty percent of the land and hills of liangchen county in ulan chag league used to be arid and soil erosion had reached serious proportions. but since the start of the cultural revolution, the party organizations at all levels have launched mass movements in tree planting. now 70 percent of the eroded land has been put under control and half of the sandy land along rivers has been planted to trees or turned into fertile fields. the development of forestry directly benefits agriculture, stockbreeding, farm side-line occupations and fishery.

the people of hsianghuang banner, which is an advanced unit in learning from tachai, have sunk over a thousand wells since the start of the cultural revolution. every living centre for herdsmen has trees planted around it and every head of animal has on the average 0.1 hectare of pastureland. the average gross increase of stock animals in this banner in the last four years was 35.9 percent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Kabul for Home

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 23, 1976)

the chinese men's basketball team with yu wen-huai as leader and yi feng as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to afghanistan.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by zainul abiddin usmani, vice-president of the afghan olympic federation, and abdul hakim rashid, president of the afghan basketball association.

tsao sheng-kung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in afghanistan, was present on the occasion.

during its stay in afghanistan, the chinese team played three matches with the afghan teams and was received by first deputy prime minister mohammad hassan sharq. sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of afghanistan-china association, and abdul wahed etemadi, president of the afghan olympic federation, received all members of the chinese team on separate occasions.

the chinese basketball team arrived here on july 11 to take part in the celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of the republic of afghanistan.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 23, 1976)

xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, today received the chinese friendship visiting group led by shang tze-chin, member of the hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister ksenofon nushi and vice-trade minister marko xega.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the reception was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese group arrived here on july 9.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yesterday met and feted british writer felix greene, president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, mrs. greene and their daughter. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Revolution Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

medhat tewfik, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy here, and mrs. tewfik gave a reception today to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the egyptian revolution.

among the guests at the reception were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying, minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse, leading member of the ministry of education yao li, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission yin chung-wei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee huang tso-chen and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND EURCPE

New Trends in West Europe After Helsinki
-- commentary by Hsinhua correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

the soviet union has become ever more aggressive in the year after the helsinki conference on security in europe. this has increasingly put western europe on guard. but the trend of appeasement in the u.s., of making accommodations and concessions in its rivalry with the soviet union for the domination of europe, is worrying the general west european public, casting gloom all over western europe. how to orientate western europe in these circumstances? this is the austere question confronting everybody. the general view now gaining ground in the political parties, in power

or in opposition, is that the west european countries must increase their defence efforts and ally themselves against hegemonism.

by endorsing the post-war frontiers in europe, the helsinki conference has not satiated the greed of the new tsars, nor has it brought stability to europe. for the soviet union, "detente" is but a smokescreen for its feverish military buildup and unbridled expansion, the whole of europe, north, central and south, is today more than ever before subjected to military threat and political penetration by the soviet union. soviet armed intervention in angola in particular has sounded the alarm for the west european countries. many of their military and political personages have noted that the soviet union is tightening its strategic encirclement of europe, from the north and the south, and posing a threat to their vital shipping lanes. a french national assembly deputy has warned: "in the past decade, the soviet union has never been so relentlessly offensive" as it is today.

the helsinki conference is itself an outcome of the policy of appeasement towards the soviet union. now that a year has passed, the disastrous consequences of this policy have become obvious to more and more people in western europe. "sonnenfeldtism", as was disclosed later, has aroused tremendous repercussions in europe. the "new york times", in a recent article entitled "the view from europe is of a receding u.s.", says that "more common is the fear that somehow america may stop being willing and able to shield europe."

this is the stark reality one year after the "european security conference". it compels the west european countries to consider measures, from public opinion to actual actions, to meet the challenge.

in face of the relentless soviet offensive, cries for vigilance have been mounting both inside and outside the west european governments, and strong condemnation raised against the soviet "obsession for world hegemony". government officials and opposition leaders alike have stressed the danger of being "deceived by the euphoria of detente". they have pointed out that lessons should be drawn from events since the helsinki summit, that is, politically to shun new "unilateral or advance concessions", economically to guard against the danger of nourishing the tiger, and militarily to boost the strength of the west in preparation against soviet blitz attacks. these words have hit the new tzars to the quick, sending them into a

great fury and touching off arbitrary attacks from them. in the past six months or more, there is hardly any respite between the following events: moscow's attacks on british conservative party leader mrs. thatcher; its big outcries against french public opinion and the recent pressure put on west germany in the form of a government statement. however, all these high-handed measures have not only failed to quell criticism in western europe, but served to reveal more clearly the hegemonic nature of the soviet revisionists. compared with a year ago, calls for heightening of vigilance and strengthening of defence in face of soviet threat have markedly increased in western europe.

some military and political leaders in west european countries stress that western europe should, first and foremost, strengthen itself militarily and unite more closely instead of relying totally on the united states. as french defence minister yves bourges put it, "we ourselves" are responsible for "ensuring our defence". franz-josef strauss, leader of a west german opposition party, said, "the time has gone when we blindly relied on u.s. guarantee and made only the minimum contributions ourselves. the european countries must commit themselves anew for their own security." "to safeguard peace in europe, the european countries must unite." belgian defence minister paul vanden boeynants had this to say, "europe must unite not only politically but also militarily, it is a necessity for our security." lord chalfont, former british minister of state for foreign affairs, also stressed the need for western europe to strengthen political and military cooperation. this is the most important problem for western europe in 1976, he noted.

many west european countries have taken measures to strengthen their defence in the past year. the french national assembly adopted a draft military programme for 1977-1982 at the end of last may. the programme, submitted by the french government, provides that france's nuclear forces and conventional armaments will be increased in the five-year period. in a white paper on defence published early this year, west germany emphasized the necessity to strengthen military strength and urged the west to guard against a soviet "large-scale aggression" and "surprise attack" on western europe. to cope with the trouble-making soviet fleet in the mediterranean, france has deployed its main naval forces in the mediterranean, while italy has decided to build many warships in the ten years beginning last year. sweden, switzerland and austria, neutral countries in western europe, have

also been improving the arms equipment of their troops and military training for the army and the people, in preparation for resisting external armed aggression.

to meet the threat confronting western europe, a number of countries have readjusted their military strategy. in a speech on this question, general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, stressed that france must "possess the means to assure one's own security," make efforts to strengthen the nation's conventional armaments while maintaining its independent nuclear force, and enhance its defence cooperation with other west european countries. if the west european front is attacked, he said, "the possibility that we would participate in such a front battle is by no means excluded." greece, which withdrew from the nato military structure in 1974 as a result of the cyprus dispute, has also readjusted its relations with nato so far as defence is concerned. greek prime minister constantine karamanlis said recently that greek's desire is "to enter the united europe with which we also identify ourselves in matter of defence."

in face of the rapacious desire for domination of western europe displayed by soviet social-imperialism, to unite to oppose hegemonism remains the common desire of the west european countries in spite of contradictions among them. heads of state and government of the nine european economic community countries decided in march last year to meet three times a year. agreement was reached recently on the distribution of seats of the european parliament to be directly elected. the heads of state and government of france, west germany and britain exchanged visits recently. all these show that the west european countries are making endeavours to improve their relations with each other and push forward the cause of west european unity. to deal with the soviet threat against nato's southern flank and mend the loophole there, west germany and france have supplied large sums of aid to greece, turkey, portugal and italy, and mediated between greece and turkey on the cyprus question.

though indulging itself in sabre-rattling and carrying out expansion everywhere, soviet social-imperialism is faced with insurmountable difficulties at home and abroad. in the final analysis, it is but a paper tiger. many west european personages have already realized this. the west german paper "bayern kurier" has put it well, "if the west dispels its fear and believes in its own strength," the soviet threat and attack can be defeated.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Trawlers Presented to Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jul. 22, 1976)

a hand-over ceremony for two trawlers presented by china to guinea was held in port conakry today.

the ceremony was attended by minister of higher education, scientific research and correspondence course camara sikhe, minister of internal trade sanguiana camara, minister of transport sekou thiam, minister of animal husbandry and fishery kekoura camara and other high ranking guinean officials.

chinese ambassador chien chi-chen and members of the chinese fishing technical team were also present.

minister kekoura camara and ambassador chien chi-chen spoke at the ceremony, wishing a further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

prior to the ceremony, the guinean ministers and other officials visited the trawlers.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Radio Peking to Begin Broadcast in Hungarian Language

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

radio peking will begin its hungarian language programme from july 25, 1976.

there will be two daily half-hour broadcasts from 21:00 to 21:30 hours and 21:30 to 22:00 hours, budapest time. the programme will be heard on the 30.1 metre wave length (9965 kilocycles) and the 38.4 metre wave length (7800 kilocycles).

CHINA AND INDIA

New Indian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

kocheril raman narayanan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of india to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here today.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the indian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Peking for Kweilin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi of iran and the other distinguished iranian guests left here by special plane this morning on a visit tour of scenic kweilin.

the iranian guests are being accompanied on the tour by chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Swimming Team Leaves for Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

a 27-member chinese swimming team left here by air today for a friendly visit to iraq. team leader is kuo hua1-teh and deputy team leader is li wei-yen.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng met and had a friendly conversation here today with a delegation on vegetable cultivation from the japanese ministry of agriculture and forestry led by norio kawada with koza kanazawa as the deputy leader.

tsang cheng-yao and other leading members of departments concerned under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry were present at the meeting.

tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, was also present.

arriving in peking on july 19 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, the delegation has visited people's communes, secondary schools and vegetable markets, toured places of historical interest and had technical exchanges with chinese research workers on vegetable cultivation. it will leave here tomorrow on a tour of southern china before going home.

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences under the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted a japanese delegation of research workers of social sciences led by mr. fumimaru yamamoto with mr. kunio sakuma as secretary-general. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including sun ping-hua and liu chih.

the japanese guests flew in here yesterday. after visiting peking, they will make a tour of tachai, taching, yenan and shanghai.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Friends Leave Peking to Visit Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

b. alderdice, national secretarty of the new zealand shop employees' industrial association of workers and christchurch city councillor, and mrs. alderdice left here today on a tour of other places of china.

the new zealand guests arrived in china on july 21 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in peking, they called at tsinghua university and the peking no. 3 cotton mill, and were met and feted by vice-president of the host association yang chi.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation Gives Performance in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 24, 1976)

the philippine cultural delegation gave the first of its series of concerts here this evening to the warm welcome of the audience.

among the audience at the concert were vice-chairman wang man-tien and standing committee member wang chan-ying of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, leading member of the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sun fu-tien. they were joined by chairman isabel santos and co-chairman laura gorospe of the philippine cultural delegation, and diplomatic officials of the philippine embassy in peking.

the philippine artistes presented a programme of music and dances with strong national flavour, conveyed the philippine people's profound friendship for the chinese people and drew enthusiastic applause from the entire audience. the musicians of the bamboo orchestra played philippine folk music with all kinds of bamboo instruments. the artistes of the bayanihan dance troupe performed folk dances with a strong smack of every-day life and classical dances which show the philippine people's brave and undaunted fighting spirit, customs and manners and the peasants' joyful mood after rice-transplanting.

during the intermission, vice-chairman wang man-tien and others met and had a warm and friendly conversation with leading members of the philippine cultural delegation and principal artistes.

at the end of the concert, the artistes held up a streamer inscribed with the slogan "long live the friendship between the people of the philippines and china excl." and enthusiastically sang chinese and philippine songs. the entire hall immediately broke into warm applause. vice-chairman wang man-tien and others then mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes in congratulation of their success. the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the artistes with a basket of flowers.

the philippine cultural delegation arrived here from peking yesterday morning and was welcomed at a reception given by the said branch in the evening.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1976)

the delegation of the portugal-china democratic friendship association led by carlos ricardo wound up its visit to peking and left here by train this evening for a visit to southern parts of china on its way home.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station.

arriving in peking on july 14 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the delegation had visited factories, an army unit and schools and had discussions with armymen and teachers and students.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian, Chinese Leaders Lay Wreaths at Chinese Martyrs' Tombs

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 23, 1976)

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa and chinese vice-premier sun chien, on behalf of their respective governments, today laid wreaths at the tombs of the chinese martyrs who had laid down their lives in the construction of the tanzam railway. the tombs were located in a suburb of dar es salaam.

present at the wreath-laying were chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chieh and ambassador to tanzania liu chun.

present also were tanzanian foreign minister ibrahim kaduma, minister of transport and communication a. tandau and ambassador to china j. lusinde.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Table Tennis Team Plays Trinidad and Tobago National Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1976)

the visiting chinese table tennis team played its first match with the national team of trinidad and tobago in port of spain on july 22, according to a report from port of spain.

selwyn charles, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of education and culture, watched the contest in the company of yang mai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

over 1,000 spectators warmly applauded the players of the two countries for their fine sportsmanship and excellent skill in the friendly and exciting competition.

earlier, two matches were played in other places. the chinese team, led by kuo lien-kang and chang li-hua, arrived in trinidad and tobago on july 18.

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* NATIONAL *
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ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

A New Type of Relationship for Socialist Enterprises

- A report on the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Factory which upholds the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and enforces "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1976)

How should an enterprise establish and constantly improve a new type of socialist relations of production?

How should we prevent the leaders of enterprises from gradually evolving from servants of the people into a class of capitalist-roaders and bureaucrats, and prevent the masses of workers from degenerating from masters of the enterprise into hired laborers again?

How can we insure that leadership in an enterprise is firmly grasped in the hands of genuine Marxists and the masses of workers?

The series of important instructions given by Chairman Mao in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have clearly pointed out for us the orientation and road for solving these problems.

How should these be put into practice in a factory or an enterprise? Many advanced units have already given their answers with their own action, and the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Factory is one of them. In the course of the surging tide to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we paid a visit to this factory and were extremely glad to see a brand-new scene in the socialist enterprise.

It Provides Us with New Experiences in Socialist Enterprise Management

After the great cultural revolution and the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat--especially in the course of the present great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Factory has made new progress in upholding the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and launching in depth the mass movement to "learn from Tach'ing in industry" and created new experience in cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management.

"Two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots" calls for each cadre to go to the workshop to take part in labor for 100 days each year, and the workers to go by stages and by groups to the offices to take part in running the enterprise for four to six months. All cadres detached from production in this factory have mastered more than one skill, and the five first and deputy secretaries of the factory Party committee have all mastered two or three production techniques. When they take part in labor at workshops, they work shifts and fulfill the production tasks assigned to them just like the workers, and join the workers in study and criticism at the shift and team level. Workers from the frontline of production go in turn to take part in leading and managing the offices at the factory proper. At the end of their stay, they go back to their shifts and teams to work as workers. In addition, various shifts and teams have established mass management committees, and various workshops have workers' management groups of all types. The number of workers directly taking part in the management of the factory is constantly maintained at more than one-third of the total number of workers. These workers behave as masters of the state and enterprise, and exercise revolutionary supervision over the cadres. The wide participation of workers in enterprise management has given impetus to the constant reform of the superstructure, resulting in better staff and simpler administration. The number of management personnel amounts to only eight percent of the staff members and workers of the whole factory.

The revolutionary practice of the "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots" has brought about profound revolutionary changes in the relations between the cadres and the masses, between different individuals and between different units in this factory. They provide us with new experiences in the restriction of bourgeois rights, in the gradual narrowing of differences, in the establishment of rules and regulations beneficial to the masses, in the establishment of revolutionary order and discipline, and in promoting the development of productive forces.

Cadres Consciously Identify Themselves As "the Equal" of Workers

In the past few years, it has become the conscious action of the leading cadres of the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Factory to go down and take part in labor at selected spots. Let us begin with a concrete incident.

In March this year, according to the schedule it was Party committee secretary Lu Wen-hsi's turn to go down to work at No. 3 workshop. At that time, the raging fire of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing was blazing in the whole factory. The struggle called for leadership. However, the factory Party committee held that the departure of a leader to the lower level for participation in labor at the crucial moment of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing would strengthen rather than weaken the leadership. Old Lu worked just like the workers and learned from the masses in work. He was ever ready to bring back to the Party committee at the right time the new experiences of the masses in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in order to guide work in the whole area and to step by step deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. After Old Lu, deputy Party Committee secretary Ch'ou Chin-tao who was in charge of production in the whole factory also went to stay and work at the group for trial making new products.

It is necessary to consciously make oneself "the equal of" the masses of workers. This is the motto of the cadres in the clock and watch parts factory. They firmly bear in mind the historical experience of the Paris Commune that after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to prevent the cadres from "seeking their own special interests." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 334) They all the time guard against turning their functions and powers into special privileges. Where conditions are most crucial and difficult, the cadres would go there and join the workers in fighting. In the hot season, the hottest and dirtiest workshops are often the places where the cadres work. The number of days each cadre has worked each month is made public to the whole factory and placed under the supervision of the masses. The cadres not only frequently report their work to the workers who have come up to stay and work, but also report their ideological conditions to these workers. In the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the cadres invite workers to attend meetings of the Party committee's central study group which are held twice weekly to guide them in study and to publicize and discuss topical criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. On festive days, the cadres and the workers together rehearse programs, learn to sing revolutionary model theatrical works and revolutionary songs, and give performances on stage.

Why are the cadres of this factory able to persistently take part in labor and consciously identify themselves as "the equal of" the masses of workers? The fundamental reason is that educated by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres have come to know that this is a major task in combating and preventing revisionism.

Before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, what kind of relationship was that between the cadres and the workers? Please listen to the comments of the workers at that time: "The threshold of the director's office is three feet three high, and the workers have no right to go in. Each turnip has its own pit; the workers can only work but cannot grumble." The workers said that this was the relationship of cat and mouse. But some cadres deemed that this was for upholding the "prestige" of the cadres, and only thus could enterprises be properly managed. To carry out a technical innovation, the workers

had to clear seven barriers and 24 procedures. Under the control, check and oppression of revisionism, the workers were regarded as hired laborers. Hence some cadres and workers were truly in a state of acute class antagonism.

Like a sudden rainstorm, the great proletarian cultural revolution washed away the mire of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. The broad masses of workers broke away from the conventions which tied the masses hand and foot and opened up a new phase with the working class exercising leadership in the enterprise under the leadership of the Party. The Party committee of the clock and watch parts factory led the cadres of the whole factory in persevering in the system of cadre participation in labor with the posture of ordinary workers. In the course of working side by side with the workers, the broad masses of cadres personally perceived the outstanding quality of the working class, the noble spirit of the working class as master of the country, and the extreme importance of improving the relationship between the leadership and the masses. On the first day Chao Hsiu-hua, deputy secretary of the factory Party committee, went to the material group of No. 2 workshop to work with the early shift. He arrived in the factory at six o'clock sharp but found that he was already late. Actually the workers of this group had been coming in earlier for work for many years, but he knew nothing about it. This incident educated Young Chao. He deeply felt that if the cadres do not take part in labor, they necessarily and divorced from the masses and unable to share weal and woe with the masses, much less to take the workers as teachers and learning from the masses of workers. Henceforth, Young Chao consciously persevered in taking part in labor and toiled together with the workers entirely in the capacity of an ordinary worker.

When Liu Shih-lung, deputy secretary of the factory Party committee and a new worker-cadre, went down to stay and work at the arc group, he discovered that a worker was carving a seal during working hours. He was angry and wanted to criticize this worker. But he also realized that without investigation, one had no right to speak. He therefore conducted a heart-to-heart chat with this worker. What he found out was a far cry from what he had in mind. Actually, the workers had completed a technical innovation, and nine seals were needed to distinguish the various specifications of the products. In order to save state expenditure, he carved the seals himself. In light of this incident, Liu Chih-lung deeply dissected and analyzed his own thoughts at the factory's cadre meeting: Why is my attitude toward the workers so easy to change once I am a cadre? This shows that although I am a new cadre, I am still susceptible to the influence and attack of ideas of bourgeois rights. Therefore, new worker-cadres also must pay attention to correctly orienting the positions of themselves and the masses. It is a revisionist practice to think that the duty of a cadre is to supervise the workers. We must never let ourselves to be contaminated with bad ideas of this kind. Liu Chih-lung's spirit of being strict with himself educated the cadres of the whole factory.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Management itself is a matter of socialist education. If the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills

from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class. If they don't learn any technical skills and remain outsiders for a long time, they won't be able to do management well either. Those in the dark are in no position to light the way for others."

By linking their own understanding in staying and working at selected spots with the conscientious study of this important teaching of Chairman Mao's, the responsible cadres of the Party committee and the office cadres of the clock and watch parts factory have further come to realize that in a socialist enterprise, if the leader wants to break with the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the old relations of production and old traditional concepts, he must consciously identify himself as "the equal of" the workers and persevere in taking part in collective productive labor. Through taking part in labor and improving the relationship between the leadership and the masses, they have made a fundamental change in their world outlook. At present, the broad masses of cadres and the people have inherited the fine tradition of cadres sharing weal and woe with the masses as displayed in the years of revolutionary war, further developed the socialist relations of production, and brought about a new political situation in which the cadres and masses are active in thinking, on very intimate terms and united in fighting.

Workers Have Truly Become Masters of the Enterprise

Worker participation in enterprise management is an important aspect of the "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots." In the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Factory, because one group of workers after another have taken part in the work of enterprise management, exercised revolutionary supervision over the cadres and carefully helped and educated the cadres, enormous changes have taken place in the aspect of relations of production.

Take the following small incident for example: In June last year, the workers who came to stay and work at the factory Party committee's central study group noticed that Hsü Ai-hsing, member of the factory Party committee and secretary of the Party branch of No. 1 workshop, received six successive telephone calls ten minutes after he sat down for study. After this, when he saw someone outside wave to him, he took his leave and went away without coming back. This incident aroused the deep thought and attention of those workers who came to stay and work. Why had so many people called on Old Hsü, thus making him unable to concentrate his mind on study? These workers found out that the six telephone calls were all about trivial matters, and they felt that Old Hsü had kept a firm grip on minor matters to the neglect of major issues. The worker comrades reflected this view to Old Hsü and sounded the alarm for him. Old Hsü was greatly moved, and from the bottom of his heart he looked upon workers' supervision as their concern and help for him.

The worker-comrades of this factory said: When we take part in management and exercise supervision over the cadres, we must not simply put

up big-character posters but must constantly conduct patient and meticulous ideological work for the cadres. Only thus can we be in keeping with Chairman Mao's teachings.

Since workers can go to stay and work at the leading posts and take part in leadership and management, can cooks do the same? Last year, Yü Hsin-chi, a cock and a communist Party member, was recommended by his comrades to go to stay and work at the armed defense group. He studied assiduously, adhered to principles, kept close to the masses, was full of vigor and vitality and worked very well. Shortly after this cook returned to his own post, the responsible persons of the defense group had to go down to stay and work at a workshop, and they again invited Yü Hsin-chi to take up leadership work for two months at the defense group. He likewise worked very well. This incident greatly shook the whole factory. Lenin said: "Among the 'common people,' i.e., among the workers and the masses of peasants who do not exploit other's labor, there are many people who have the ability to organize things." ("The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 514)

The historical period of socialism is a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. The participation of workers in management is a nascent communist factor. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's aim in opposing "the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and pushing the revisionist line in running enterprises is to struggle socialist new things and the nascent communist factor in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Working against Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the comrades of the clock and watch parts factory have created the new experience of worker participation in management that embodies the orientation of the development of socialist enterprise management.

The clock and watch parts factory has brought about profound changes in the aspects of the superstructure and the economic base by way of persevering in the great revolutionary practice of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company." Through persevering in the revolutionary system of "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots"--cadre participation in labor and worker participation in management--it has also tremendously changed the interrelations of people. The workers say: Despite their differences due to division of labor, the cadres and workers are all masters of the factory. Under the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line before the great cultural revolution, cadres and workers were divided due to division of labor and were even in a state of class struggle. Now, by persevering in the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and carrying out "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots," the cadres and workers have established a very intimate relationship.

Educated by the "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots" and having studied Chairman Mao's teaching that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" as well as his important instruction on the socialist education movement in 964, many cadres are more deeply enlightened. They say: The divorcement of cadres from labor and the masses is caused by the revisionist line and the old relations of production. In our factory, although the leading cadres have been promoted from among the workers, if they

are divorced from labor and the masses for a long time and kept at the top as officials, they would evolve to become the bureaucrat class and new capitalist-roaders and finally be toppled by the working class.

They say: In the past we talked in terms of adding bricks and tiles for socialism. Now this is not enough. We must also gradually remove the soil engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie shovel by shovel and spade by spade. In this great struggle, we must embrace the thought of fighting a long battle, persevere in waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and forever be a revolutionary of the proletariat.

Perseverance in putting proletarian politics in command and the constant improvement of relations of production have given impetus to the rapid development of production in this factory. Compared with 1965, the total output value in 1975 increased 7.3 times, and over the ten years of the great cultural revolution, the progressive increase averaged 23 percent per annum. The rate of labor productivity was raised by 5.7 times, the cost of production dropped by 55 percent, and the profits surrendered to the higher level increased 16 times. Over 1,000 technical innovations have been carried out. The completion of many kinds of equipment of an advanced level, such as laser automatic diamond-drilling machine, automatic permutation machine and automatic cylindrical grinding machine, has enabled production to advance from mechanization toward automation. These facts have fully testified the famous Marxist saying that "the most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself." To hell with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "theory of productive forces." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres and workers of the clock and watch parts factory have used their own glorious achievements to deal a telling blow to the crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party as well as all other exploiting classes, in attempting to reverse verdicts and practice restoration.

By adhering to the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," carrying out the "two different kinds of going to stay and work at selected spots" and extensively mobilizing the participation of the masses of workers in enterprise management, the clock and watch parts factory has effectively restricted bourgeois rights. This symbolizes that tremendous and profound changes are taking place and will continue to take place on the industrial front of our country. Class struggle is the key link. The proletariat must firmly grasp this key link and push forward all socialist undertakings. Revolution commands and promotes production. So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our socialist productive forces will certainly make greater development, our dictatorship of the proletariat will certainly be further consolidated and our cause of socialism will certainly win still greater victories.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao correspondents,
NCNA reporters and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporters

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OPERA FILMS

Revolution in Rural Education Advances in the Struggle

- after seeing the color opera film Management Is Good

by

Lu Chia-i (路佳宜)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1976)

Following the further development of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, red flowers of the revolution in education are in full bloom in the cities and countryside of the mother country. Under this excellent situation, we feel very warm and are greatly educated after viewing the color film Management Is Good (Lü opera) which reflects the revolution in rural education.

The battlefield of education has always been the important battlefield of class struggle. Before the great cultural revolution, under the domination of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the educational battlefront was under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The turbulent torrent of the great cultural revolution has shattered this hereditary territory monopolized by the bourgeois intellectuals. The proletariat has snatched back authority in education, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education is even more deeply rooted in people's hearts thus enabling a brand-new look to appear in the revolution in education. However, the struggle is far from over.

The struggle in a middle school which takes place in the countryside depicted in Management Is Good is precisely an epitome of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. This struggle is still carried out around the basic question of running the school in accordance with which line and bringing up successors to which class.

Granny Chang, leader of the worker-peasant-soldier management group of the school in the film, follows our great leader Chairman Mao's instruction that "in the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, -- the most reliable ally of the working class." She adheres to the correct policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," leads the revolutionary teachers and students in putting proletarian politics in command, conducting open-door schooling and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

However, the teacher Li Ch'eng-wen, poisoned by the revisionist line in education for a long time, has not thoroughly transformed his world outlook, and despite education by the great cultural revolution, he has not completely wiped out the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education from his mind. Therefore, he detests and is not pleased with the socialist new things emerging from the revolution in education. He listens to the instigation of Ting Chiu, a counter-revolutionary element of longstanding and

invariably feels that "the uneducated do not know how to run education." He is opposed to open-door schooling, seeks so-called "quality of knowledge" and wants to "turn around this corner." This is, in essence, to "turn" back to the old path of the revisionist educational line advocating "intellectual culture first."

The struggle between Granny Chang and Li Ch'eng-wen is a two-line struggle, a struggle over the important principle of whether or not to turn the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This struggle shows that after the great cultural revolution, "the revisionist line in education has been criticized but the pernicious influence has not been wiped out!" We must insist on making the poor and lower-middle peasants manage schools, adhere to the correct orientation of open-door schooling, and firmly grasp this key link of class struggle. Otherwise, our schools might still be snatched back by the bourgeoisie. Therefore, on the educational battlefront, the question of whether the proletariat or the bourgeoisie will win out has not yet been completely solved. The revolution in education will still develop and advance in the struggle.

The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocates the theory of the dying out of class struggle, vigorously whips up the "vocational typhoon" and wants to "turn" the school back to the revisionist road of those seventeen years. This completely represents the interests and aspirations for restoration of the bourgeoisie. This struggle on the educational front reflected in Management Is Good is precisely an effective criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program and reactionary fallacies.

The proletariat will fight wherever the bourgeoisie attacks. Granny Chang insists on working against the revisionist line in education. She braves the violent wind, fights the adverse current and initiates attacks against the bourgeoisie. She does not forget Chairman Mao's teachings, the Party's expectations and the mandate of the class and she fully realizes that "the poor and lower-middle peasants who enter the schools to occupy the battlefield have on their shoulders a burden of a thousand catties." She ruthlessly grasps class struggle, clearly distinguishes the line, adheres to the correct orientation, leads the revolutionary teachers and students in toppling the class enemies through struggle, shatters the spiritual shackles of the revisionist line in education, saves the comrades who have made mistakes and defends the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and revolution in education. It is precisely in this storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle that the heroic image of Granny Chang is prominently established. She is the faithful executor and brave defender of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, a firm fighter who combats and prevents revisionism and a good model for us to learn from.

Management Is Good is an opera film based on a Lü opera of the same name. This film seriously learns from the experience in creating model revolutionary plays, brings into full play the strong points of cinematographic art, strives to "return to the stage and stand higher than the stage" and has obtained pleasing results.

Molding the heroic image of the proletariat is the basic task in the creation of socialist literature and art. In molding the image of Granny Chang, the film, in accordance with the experience of the model revolutionary plays in bringing out the principal heroic characters, uses the means of cinematographic art to make the appearance of her image on the screen even more clearcut and fuller. For example, there is in the film a passage sung by Feng-ch'un in prasie of Granny Chang. In the course of shooting the film, the method of combining interior and exterior scenes is adopted and specific and lively actual scenes are used to bring out the conditions in which Granny Chang leads the revolutionary teachers and students in walking out of the school and going into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers to conduct open-door schooling. This is better coordinated with Feng-ch'un's singing verses and has more effectively brought out Granny Chang's consciousness and determinedness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education. It is higher than the stage and has yielded certain artistic effects.

At the beginning and end of the film, a mass scene showing the energetic participation of students in open-door education not found in stage performance has been added. This reveals the new scene of "the world being turned upside down" on the educational front after the great cultural revolution and also brings out by contrast Granny Chang's contribution to the revolution in education through the sturdy growth to maturity of successors to the revolution.

In the use of lighting, the film pays attention to using top and back lights to outline Granny Chang's clearcut image and uses strong reflecting side light to reveal Granny Chang's outstanding and eminent outward appearance andher spirit of struggle in daring to do things opposite to the revisionist line in education. The employment of these artistic means of cinematography has effectively brought out the outstanding ideological quality and lofty spiritual realm of the principal heroic figure Granny Chang and increased the ideological quality and artistic touch of the film.

After seeing the film Management Is Good, we deeply feel that each new fruit in the revolution in education has been obtained through the struggle against the revisionist line in education. As Chairman Mao teaches us, "There can be no progress without struggle." We must learn from Granny Chang in the film, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, ruthlessly beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and in the course of struggle, win still greater victories in the revolution in education.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Reversing the Verdict on the "Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords" Goes Against the Will of People

by

Wei Ko (卫 革)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 7, 1976)

As the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and vigorously stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, he at the same time directly meddled in the Ministry of Health, interfered with and undermined the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's "June 26" brilliant directive and launched unbridled attacks against Chairman Mao's proletarian health line in order to reverse the verdict on the "Ministry of health for urban overlords." Not long after he resumed work, he said to a responsible person of the old Ministry of Health who faithfully followed the revisionist health line and committed the mistake of the "ministry of health for urban overlords": "You did quite a good job in the past." This was a flagrant attempt to reverse the verdict on the "ministry of health for urban overlords." After hearing what came from the bottom of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's heart, this person took the hint, felt reassured and emboldened, closely tailed after Teng Hsiao-p'ing to make speeches and spreading absurd arguments everywhere, and vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in health circles. He vainly attempted to reverse the verdicts on the revisionist health line in those 17 years and "the ministry of health for urban overlords." We must fully expose and thoroughly criticize this. We must shout at Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in health circles: The verdict on "the ministry of health for urban overlords" can never be reversed!

What did the former Ministry of Health actually do in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution? Was it after all a "ministry of health for urban overlords"? Facts speak louder than eloquence and history provides the best proof. In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, under the command of the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i, the former Ministry of Health rabidly resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line and stubbornly pushed the revisionist health line. They diverted large supplies of manpower and material and financial resources to the city for serving the minority, and the vast rural area had neither doctors nor medicines. At that time, 90 percent of the health personnel graduated from medical colleges in the whole country were concentrated in cities and towns and esepcially in the big cities. Over 80 percent of the hospital beds in the whole country were installed in cities and towns. Regarding medical equipment, the countryside had a very small supply of even scalpels, scissors, pincers and tweezers, and there was not any bigger modern medical equipment. Over two-thirds of the national health funds were allocated to the cities, and over 75 percent of the capital-construction investment in health undertakings were expended on building big hospitals and big scientific and

research organizations in cities. At that time, the number of sanatorium beds chiefly for serving the minority was greater than the number of hospital beds in rural communes in the whole country. Many hospitals and sanatoriums actually offered luxuriant service to only a minority of urban overlords who were granted "long periods of convalescence from minor elements." They even became hotbeds breeding new bourgoeis elements and typhoon shelters for capitalist-roaders. Can it be said that these were the "great achievements" scored by them in those 17 years?

In the fields of medical education and scientific research, the former Ministry of Health similarly promoted such capitalist and revisionist stuff. Some research units did not study the common and recurrent diseases seriously affecting the health of the people but enthusiastically tackled those so-called "high-grade, difficult and profound" problems. They were very enthusiastic about building the "little pagoda" of the eight-year course to resist Chairman Mao's revolutionary educational line. Those examination and treatment methods studied were fundamentally incompatible with the needs of the countryside and were intended to serve urban overlords.

All this coupled with the crimes committed by the former Ministry of Health in those 17 years is obvious to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and health workers who had been victims themselves. No one can reverse the verdict on the "ministry of health for urban overlords."

"The question of for whom is a fundamental one and a question of principle." To serve the great majority or serve the minority has been a focal point of the long struggle between the proletarian health line and the revisionist health line. The great leader Chairman Mao always shows unusually great concern for the physical health of the broad masses of laboring people and has issued a series of directives. Chairman Mao has made a number of criticisms against the former Ministry of Health. Especially on June 26, 1965, Chairman Mao sternly pointed out: The Ministry of Health is not a ministry of health for the people but a "ministry of health for urban overlords." This is an incise criticism of the former Ministry of Health, and has hit the mortal wound of the former Ministry of Health.

The former Ministry of Health ignored the vast rural area, and instead of gradually narrowing and ultimately eliminating the great differences in health conditions left over from the old society, it expanded them. Was this not a desire to return to the old capitalist road of standing town against country? The revisionist health line served only a minority of urban overlords. This meant it actually extended bourgeois rights and turned the socialist medical and health battlefront into the soil engendering new bourgeois elements. The present state of Soviet revisionism is the very ideal Teng Hsiao-p'ing dreams of. This is sheer daydreaming. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and health workers had suffered enough from the revisionist health line in those 17 years. Now that Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in health circles want to reverse the verdict on the "ministry of health for urban overlords" in those 17 years, we definitely will not agree and will fight them through to the end!

In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad revolutionary masses on the health front took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and further strengthened Party leadership over health work. Chairman Mao's "June 26" directive was carried out to the letter and the health revolution continuously deepened. Socialist new things emerged in large numbers. The excellent situation of "the spring wind blowing amid profuse willow wands" and "new scenes replacing the old" was seen everywhere. By the end of 1975, the total number of barefoot doctors in the countryside of the whole country reached over 1,500,000. They persisted in working as both peasants and doctors, moving about in the teeth of wind and rain, fighting on the forefront to prevent and treat disease in the countryside, wholeheartedly serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, and changing the shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside. This played an important role in protecting labor power, promoting agricultural production, learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties. They also actively participated in agricultural collective productive labor.

The rural cooperative medical service in the whole country has constantly been consolidated and developed. Eight-five percent of production brigades have started cooperative medical service which is being run better and better. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants keep a tight grip on full power in medicine and health work. A rural medical health network based on cooperative medical service has initially come into shape. The proportion of manpower and material and financial resources devoted by the Ministry of Health to the countryside has shown a marked increase.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's "June 26" brilliant directive, the broad masses of medical and health personnel and teachers and students of medical colleges conduct open-door colleges, open-door education and open-door scientific research. They go deep into the midst of rural areas, factories and mines to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, in an effort to transform their world outlook. They join the basic-level health workers in actively preventing, treating and studying common, recurrent, infectious and local diseases in the countryside. Thus they not only are tempered politically but also make progress professionally. The worker-peasant-soldier graduates from medical colleges break with old concepts and consciously restrict bourgeois rights. They do not stay in the city but head for the countryside. They do not become cadres but work as peasants. They earn not wages but workpoints. Some are also credited with new discoveries and inventions, and they become intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. The broad masses of medical and health workers follow the road of combining traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine and vigorously launch the movement for the combination of traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine. They have scored many major achievements in the aspect of inheriting the medical heritage of the motherland.

This earth-shaking enormous change on the health front is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line. Chairman Mao points out

profoundly: "What is the great cultural revolution for? It's for class struggle!" Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing represents the bourgeois struggle with the proletariat, he therefore has to attack the Party with hatred grown tenfold and madness grown a hundredfold. However, the people want revolution, society wants progress and things want development. This is an objective law independent of human will. The wheel of history cannot be turned back, the revolutionary people will never turn back, and socialist new things also can never be strangled. The verdict on the "ministry of health for urban overlords" cannot be reversed. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The "ministry of health for urban overlords" must be criticized. We must carry the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end!

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Medical Service in Northwest Kansu Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 26, 1976)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a health and medical service system has been set up at county, people's commune and production brigade levels in kansu province, northwest china. historically, this province lacked both doctors and medical service but now the health of the peasants and herdsmen is very well protected.

this medical service consists of hospitals, prevention stations, maternity and child care centres in the counties, with clinics in the people's communes, cooperative medical stations in the production brigades and medical workers or midwives in production teams. there are altogether 1,790 medical units in the counties and people's communes and 14,000 cooperative medical service stations in the rural and pastoral areas. the total number of medical workers belonging to these two categories is around 130,000.

after liberation, under the care of the party and chairman mao, medical service in the countryside underwent great changes but its development was seriously hampered by the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the medical units at all levels have seriously followed chairman mao's important instruction that "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". since then effective measures have been taken to develop medical service in the countryside.

as a result, 95 percent of the production brigades have cooperative medical service stations manned by two to four barefoot doctors and a large number of production teams have one to two health workers or midwives. there are more then 40,000 barefoot doctors who can attend to common diseases and recurrent ailments and some 69,000 health workers and midwives in the whole province.

kansu province has also concentrated its manpower, material and financial resources on the development of a rural medical service. 3,260 medical workers from the cities have gone to the countryside to settle down there since 1969. most of the graduates from colleges and secondary medical schools have been assigned to work in the rural areas. in particular, under the attention of the party and chairman mao, 2,400 medical workers from peking

have settled in kansu province in the past few years. they have greatly strengthened the rural medical care in this province. the number of full time rural medical worker has increased from 11,000 in 1965 to the present 20,000. since 1970, the province has allocated 60 percent of its budget for medical service to countryside units.

the hospitals in the cities and towns have persisted in carrying out the open-door system. they have organized and sent in a planned way their doctors and medical personnel to tour the rural areas to spread medical knowledge, prevent and treat ailments and train barefoot doctors. according to incomplete figures this number totalled 21,500 man-times from 1968 to the present.

the medical research institutes have also turned their attention to the needs of the rural areas since the start of the cultural revolution and they have achieved some successes in the prevention and cure of colds, bronchitis, heart disease due to pulmonary emphysema, cardiovascular ailments and investigation into tumours and cancer. working together with the barefoot doctors, the medical technicians in a short period carried out a survey for tumour and cancer cases among 100,000 people. the research institute for vaccines and serums also have won successes by doubling production and increasing its products to more than 30 kinds, especially those for the prevention and treatment of common diseases in the rural areas.

the rural areas in the province have carried out patriotic sanitation campaigns to wipe out pests and prevent diseases. the medical personnel and people work together to control drinking water and nightsoil and protect water resources, improve latrines, animal sheds and environmental hygiene. at the same time, the people's communes have rebuilt and improved houses and provided better facilities to create a good environment with clean water and the elimination of disease carriers such as mosquitos and flies.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR HSU CHIN-CHIANG

Peking Memorial Meeting for Comrade
Hsu Chin-chiang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

comrade hsu chin-chiang, leader of the party core group of the ministry of coal industry, minister of coal industry, and deputy to the fourth national people's congress, died of illness in peking on july 21, 1976, at the age of 61.

a memorial meeting for comrade hsu chin-chiang was held at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries here today.

wreaths were presented by premier hua kuo-feng and vice-premiers chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. other wreaths were presented by the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the ministry of coal industry, the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries, the organization department under the central committee of the communist party of china, the state planning commission, the state capital construction commission, the ministry of agriculture and forestry, the ministry of metallurgical industry, the first ministry of machine-building, the ministry of water conservancy and power, the ministry of light industry, the ministry of railways, the ministry of communications, the ministry of commerce, the ministry of public health, the political work group of the state council, the general office of the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the taching oilfield, the kailuan coal mines and other organizations.

attending the memorial meeting were premier hua kuo-feng, vice-premiers li hsien-nien, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, wang chen and ku mu, and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee yao lien-wei. they expressed sincere sympathy to comrade tang ya-fang and other family members of comrade hsu chin-chiang.

vice-premier wu kuei-hsien presided over the memorial meeting. vice-premier ku mu delivered a memorial speech.

he said: comrade hsu chin-chiang was a native of ningpo, chekiang province. he joined the revolution in april of 1938 and was admitted into the communist party of china in august of the same year. he served

as chief of the liaison section of the fourth division of the new fourth army, sectional chief of the liaison department of the east china bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, military representative to the china petroleum corporation, vice-minister of petroleum industry and concurrently party committee secretary of the taching oilfield and chief of the oilfield command post, acting party committee secretary of the ministry of chemical industry and acting minister of chemical industry, and deputy leader of the party core group of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

comrade hsu chin-chiang was a fine member of the communist party of china. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, he studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously and actively implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the new democratic revolutionary struggle, the socialist revolution and construction, the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the current great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

comrade hsu chin-chiang was loyal to the party and the people and loved our great leader chairman mao. during the revolutionary war years, he had a firm political stand, fought heroically regardless of hardships and dangers and waged unremitting struggle against the enemy. after the founding of the people's republic of china, he took part in the building of china's petroleum industry and chemical and coal industries in which he always worked hard and selflessly and made great achievements in building the taching oilfield and developing china's petroleum, chemical and coal industries. in the past decades, comrade hsu chin-chiang was strict with himself, upheld party principles, observed party discipline, safeguarded the unity of the party, and always treasured the interests of the party and the people. he was modest and prudent, unassuming and approachable, and maintained close ties with the masses. he served the people diligently, earnestly and conscientiously, and dedicated his whole life to the victory of the cause of the chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism.

during comrade hsu chin-chiang's hospitalization, vice-premiers li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien called on him in the hospital and inquired after his health.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

City Young People Make Contributions in Countryside

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 25, 1976)

educated young people from chuchou city in hunan province, central china, have declared: "we will settle in the countryside all our lives and do our share in building new socialist villages."

in the past few years, more than 12,000 educated young people, led by cadres and workers from the city's industrial enterprises, have settled down on the agricultural and forestry farms and tea gardens run by the people's communes and production brigades outside the city. under the care and concern of the cadres, workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have grown rapidly to maturity. some of them have become outstanding basic-unit cadres and some experts in scientific farming, afforestation and tea-growing. more and more of them are serving as instructors of the evening political schools, or as librarians and story-tellers, barefoot doctors and school teachers. they have greatly contributed to the movement to learn from tachai and to the popularization of culture and scientific knowledge in the rural areas.

educated young woman liu jui-hsiang, who is a communist, went to the countryside after graduating from middle school in the spring of 1973. with her classmates, she organized a theoretical study group and persevered in studying marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works for an hour or two every day. she always volunteered for the hard and dirty jobs that needed to be done. in the winter of that year, she was made deputy secretary of the party branch of her production brigade. not long afterwards, she went to help a backward production team in its work. liu jui-hsiang invited six poor and lower-middle peasants to act as her advisors and listened to the cadres of the production team. through investigation and study, she found that the reason for the production team's backwardness was that it had not criticized capitalist tendencies. time and again, she studied chairman mao's teaching that "only socialism can save china" with her advisors and the cadres of the production team. they aroused the masses to take class struggle as the key link and to criticize the erroneous tendencies, setting off a new high tide to learn from tachai in the production team.

one-third of the farmland in the production team was giving low yields. liu jui-hsiang and some veteran peasants chose the poorest plot for experimental purposes. learning from the experience of other places that had transformed low-yield fields, they applied more organic manure to raise fertility and soil temperature and adopted other scientific farming methods. they succeeded in raising rice yield to nine tons per hectare in 1974, three times the previous figure.

chien hsin-wu, son of a boatman, settled down on the forest farm of the chunteng people's commune. one-third of the 133 hectares of cedar trees on the farm were attacked by mountain termite. the farm party branch decided to set up a scientific research group composed of poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people to experiment on ways of preventing the pest. chien hsin-wu was the leader of the group. he and his fellows observed the termite's movements in the day and in the evening, studied chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and read some related material. they used their study to analyse the laws governing the life of the pest and to find the termite nests. working hard for a year, they dug out one termitarium, summed up their experience and continued their work, finally mastering methods of killing three kinds of mountain termites. up to now, the group has dug out over 140 termitaria, bringing the harmful pest under effective control.

chien hsin-wu now often tours forest farms to pass on the information on the prevention of mountain termite.

with the concerted efforts of the commune peasants and the educated young people and the support of the industrial workers, the communes and their sub-divisions around the city have turned the once barren hills into orchards, tea gardens, bamboo groves and cedar forests and thus provided the state with more grain and other products.

SCHOOL-RUN FACTORIES AND FARMS

Chungking Middle Schools Run Factories and Farms

(NCNA-English Chungking, Jul. 26, 1976)

the more than 470 middle schools in the city of chungking, southwest china, have vigorously carried out revolution in education by establishing 240 factories and 280 small farms as well as a number of branch schools on the city's outskirts.

the 240 factories are turning out 40 kinds of products including electric motors, hardware, chemicals, wooden-ware and teaching equipment. the 280 small farms have been set up on the banks of the yangtze and chialing rivers or on wasteland in the vicinity of the schools.

the teachers and students either work in factories or on farms for a certain period at a stretch during each academic term or for three days every week.

these factories and farms have become important bases for teachers and students to partake in industrial and agricultural production, temper and remould their thinking, and combine theory with practice in their studies.

the factories and farms invite retired workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and bare-foot doctors to give lectures on class struggle so as to heighten political consciousness and integrate the teachers and students with the workers and peasants.

these factories and farms have also played a big role in transforming the old teaching system. the teachers, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants make a point of helping their students to use knowledge learned from books to master the various processes of production and solve the problems that crop up and at the same time further enrich their book knowledge with practical experience. in this way, the students' ability to analyse and solve problems is markedly improved. many schools have established "three-in-one" systems of combining study with production and scientific research, thus changing the old tradition of divorcing theory from practice. the students are now learning agro-technology on their farms instead of in their classrooms. this has enabled them not only to master the whole process of growing maize, wheat, potatoes and sweet potatoes but to

reap good harvests of grain and vegetables, and to breed, popularize many fine strains.

these achievements are the fruits of the ongoing great proletarian cultural revolution in which the teachers and students have earnestly studied chairman mao's instruction that while the students' "main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." guided by chairman mao's brilliant instruction, the factories and farms run by the middle schools have grown rapidly with the firm support of party organizations at various levels, the parents of the students and other circles concerned.

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY THEATRICAL WORKS

Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works
Popularized in Shantung Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jul. 25, 1976)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the theatrical troupes in shantung province have enthusiastically performed the model revolutionary theatrical works in the countryside, factories and army barracks. the 82 professional art troupes in the province have given some 22,200 performances of these model revolutionary theatrical works for worker-peasant-soldier audiences since 1974.

the nationally-known performance group of the shantung provincial peking opera troupe has given 400 performances of model revolutionary peking operas "raid on the white tiger regiment", "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "fighting on the plain" and selected scenes of model revolutionary theatrical productions "the red lantern", "shachiapang" and "the red detachment of women" to a total audience of 950,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. the shantung provincial song and dance troupe gave more than 1,300 performances of the revolutionary ballets "the white-haired girl", "ode to yimeng" and "children of the grassland" and selected scenes from "raid on the white tiger regiment"

and "song of the dragon river". many local troupes regularly travel over mountains and rivers to give performance for the poor and lower-middle peasants in distant villages and hamlets. they themselves cart the instruments, wardrobe trunks and props.

in addition, amateur art propaganda groups presented model revolutionary productions in various forms.

to the advantage of the performances given in rural areas and factories, the professional art troupes have improved their scenery design, stage lighting and props, and created a simple portable stage. the provincial departments concerned run classes to train actors for basic units so that the model revolutionary theatrical works may be even more widely played.

local opera troupes also have been active in learning and transplanting model revolutionary theatrical productions. artists of luchu opera have conscientiously learned from the experience of the model revolutionary theatrical works. they have boldly reformed the old melodies of their own operas and successfully adapted the peking opera "song of the dragon river" and "azalea mountain" to vividly present the heroic characters of the proletariat.

FOSSILS

Ancient Ape Fossils Discovered in Yunnan Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 26, 1976)

many fossils of ancient apes and other mammals have been discovered in lignite seams in lufeng county in southwest china's yunnan province, by members of the institute of vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences and the yunnan provincial museum and peasants of chinshan commune.

the recent discovery, consisting of over one hundred ancient ape teeth fossils, a fairly complete lower jaw bone (mandible) and fragments of a deformed upper jaw bone, augments china's fossil data on the origin of man.

ten similar ancient ape teeth fossils were unearthed twenty years ago in hsiaolungtan colliery in kaiyuan county, yunnan province.

mammalian fossils of various kinds associated with these ancient apes were found in the recent excavation, providing more data for determining the environment of the ancient apes and the geological age. they are of great significance for the study of the geology of south china during the cenozoic era. preliminary analysis dates the beds of the recent discovery to the pliocene period, 3 million to 12 million years ago.

Chinese Scientists Date Yuanmo Apeman as 1,700,000 Years Old

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1976)

the age of the yuanmo apeman has been established at 1,700,000 years by the paleomagnetic method by scientists of the institute of geomechanics of the chinese academy of geological science. this dating pushes the age of the earliest apeman discovered in china back more than one million years.

scientists have also ascertained that the yuanmo formation was formed between 1.5 million years and 3.1 million years ago. this pushes back the quaternary geological period two million years.

the institutes of geology and of geochemistry of the chinese academy of sciences later obtained practically the same results on the age of the yuanmo apeman by the paleomagnetic method.

fossils of two upper central incisors of the yuanmo apeman were found in yuanmo county, yunnan province, southwest china on may 1, 1965. the institute of geomechanics later made an intensive study of the apeman site at yuanmo and the quaternary glacial geology, in cooperation with organizations concerned and local peasants. through efforts made over a long period, they recently ascertained the age of the fossils of yuanmo apeman and of the yuanmo formation.

meanwhile, the institute of vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences and the yunnan provincial museum found stone implements of the paleolithic period and evidence of the ashes of fires. this was further verification of the activities of

yuanmo apeman. through contrast and analysis chinese scientists ascertained the age of the yuanmo apeman as more than one million years earlier than peking man and lantien man.

from an idealist and metaphysical viewpoint, some foreign "authorities" have denied that there were glacier phenomena in the quaternary period in china. the late chinese scientist li ssu-kuang did painstaking and meticulous research in this field during his life-time, obtained a wealth of convincing data by means of scientific investigation and eventually ascertained the existence of ancient glaciers in china. in the course of the study of the apeman-bearing formation of yuanmo this time, chinese scientists found that the yuanmo basin had many glacial activities during the quaternary period. of special significance is the vestige of glaciation found under the yuanmo formation. thus they have ascertained that china had glacial activities more than three million years ago and have named the period the "lungchuan glacial epoch". this new discovery of china's quaternary period opens new possibilities for study of this period. it also provides new evidence for criticizing the bourgeois viewpoint in the realm of the natural sciences.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Excellent Situation in China's Machine-Building Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

china's machine-building workers have not only fulfilled more than half of this year's production plan but also turned out more output than in the corresponding period of any previous year. this is attributed to inspiration derived from the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

more than half of the year's quotas were fulfilled for 20 major kinds of products, including petroleum, power-generating and refrigerating equipment, motor vehicles, hand tractors and internal combustion engines.

most of the major enterprises under the first ministry of machine-building have fulfilled their production plans and also made a number of items of advanced standards. quality has been constantly improved.

in the current struggle, leading members at all levels of the no. 1 changchun motor vehicle plant have gone to the grassroots to join the workers in studying chairman mao's important instructions, criticizing teng hsiao-ping, taking part in productive labour and summing up and popularizing their new experiences. this has been a big factor in increasing production. the plant overfulfilled its production plan every month in the first six months. it had also fulfilled 52.6 percent of this year's production plan by the end of june, hitting a record high.

worker activists in theoretical study of these enterprises have played an important role in the current struggle. they have conscientiously studied the theory of proletarian dictatorship and helped their fellow workers deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the number of workers' colleges under the first ministry of machine-building increased by 1,000 in 1975 and enrolment by 40,000, in line with chairman mao's teaching "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers".

GOOD HARVESTS

Sinkiang Reaps Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 26, 1976)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has brought in a good wheat harvest this summer. the total yield of winter and spring wheat in the whole region is 15 per cent above last year, itself a good harvest year. both total output and per-hectare yield reached an all-time peak. at present, commune members of the various nationalities have been busy paying the agricultural tax in kind and selling surpluses to the state.

sinkiang is one of the important wheat-producers in northwest china. winter and spring wheat accounts for 60 per cent of the region's total area under grain crops. wheat is growing well this year in all parts of the region, on mountains, plains or newly reclaimed land, in the people's communes and the state farms. local peasants say that this year's good harvest is better than any in the past decade and more. in ili and shihhotzu prefectures, well known wheat-producers, total yields were 40 per cent and 25 per cent higher respectively than last year's. hami prefecture, which hit an all-time high in its total grain output last year, in the summer harvest this year registered increases up to 15 per cent.

the good summer harvest is a fruitful result of the deep-going struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. since the beginning of this year, the autonomous region party committee and party organizations at all levels have put this struggle in first place and led the cadres and people of various nationalities in assiduous study of chairman mao's important instructions. well over 54,800 study classes have been run in the agricultural and livestock breeding areas and 600,000 peasant and herdsmen activists in theoretical study trained. this has helped promote extensive and intensive study and criticism. people have held revolutionary mass criticism in the fields, on water control project sites and at political night schools and in clubs. they have concentrated their criticism on the arch party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has further raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have pledged to consolidate and develop the

victories of the great cultural revolution with practical deeds of grasping revolution and promoting production.

meanwhile, the party committee of the autonomous region has further strengthened its leadership in the learn-from-tachai movement. over 44,500 cadres have gone to the grassroots to develop this movement, rallying the masses' enthusiasm to build socialism through denouncing teng hsiao-ping's crime in undermining the learn-from-tachai movement. there has been an upsurge since last winter in the autonomous region's agricultural capital construction, centering on water conservancy and soil improvement. since last winter, one and a half million people, twice the previous year's figure, have taken part in water conservancy work and completed 2,800 projects, triple the number of projects finished in the previous year.

under the impetus of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist wind, leading cadres at various levels in the autonomous region have improved their style of work, gone to and stayed in selected places to acquire experience and join local productive labour. each prefectural or county committee has left only one or two cadres to take care of everyday work while the rest are at the grassroots, eating, living and working alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants and tightening the ties between cadres and the masses. during the summer harvesting, one-half of the personnel working in the offices of the autonomous region and officers and men of p.l.a. units stationed there went to the rural areas to help.

HAILSTORM CONTROL

Peking's Success in Hailstorm-Control

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

people's communes around peking have in recent years successfully used fireworks launchers, plastic rockets and anti-aircraft guns to disperse hail-laden clouds at different altitudes.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, 11 out of the 14 counties and districts of peking have formed anti-hailstorm units, in which militiamen are the backbone force. the hailstorm damaged area, which used to average some 30,000 hectares a year, has been reduced to about 6,000 hectares at present.

ranking as one of the natural adversities on the outskirts of peking, especially in the mountain areas, hailstorm has been a big damager of crops, and in case of heavy storms, a damager of houses, draught animals and poultry.

in the old society, the reactionary ruling classes used the "mandate of heaven" doctrine of confucius and mencius to dupe the people, saying that people must pray to avoid the hazard. many people did but nevertheless, hailstorms continued with undiminished frequency and strength.

since liberation in 1949, and especially since the start of the cultural revolution, cadres and commune members have earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and sharply criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao, who preached reactionary theories derived from the "mandate of heaven". confident that man will conquer nature, they have won remarkable achievements in their resolute fight against various natural adversities.

in the past, hailstorms often damaged the ripening crops of the tsuwu production brigade of pingku county in northeast peking. led by the brigade party branch, cadres and commune members have wrested good grain harvest from hailstorms for eight years running since 1968 when they began to fight the hazard. the brigade's per hectare yield topped eight tons last year, two times the figure for the years when there was no anti-hailstorm unit at work.

an anti-hailstorm headquarters has been set up in northwest peking's yenching county to direct

the work in 55 production brigades, with the help of anti-aircraft guns and radars provided by the people's liberation army. in the last three years, the county has suffered no hailstorm damage.

technicians of the peking meteorological observatory and the peking meteorological research institute go to rural peking in the hailstorm season every year and join the masses in studying the laws that govern hailstorms, collecting the peasants' weather forecasting experience, improving anti-hailstorm equipment, deploying emplacements and forecasting hailstorms. they also help the commune members to make their own anti-hailstorm equipment. plants have been set up to turn out cannon-balls and rockets used in the work in many counties, people's communes and brigades of peking.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Friendship Visiting Group of China Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 25, 1976)

a friendship visiting group of china led by shang tzu-chin, member of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, left here for home yesterday after its friendly visit to albania.

it was seen off at the airport by ruhi sheqi, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; robert laperi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

earlier, the visiting group was honoured at banquets given by albanian trade minister nedin hoxha and han po separately.

the chinese guests were warmly received during their visits in tirana, shkodra, durres, berat and djirokastra.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Former Australian Prime Minister Edward Gough Whitlam Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

edward gough whitlam, former australian prime minister and leader of the labour party, and mrs. whitlam arrived here by plane this morning on a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

welcoming them at the airport were hsieh li, leading member of the institute, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, and mrs. fitzgerald.

hsieh li gave a dinner at noon today in honour of mr. and mrs. whitlam.

present on the occasion were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and ambassador and mrs. fitzgerald.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Former Australian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with edward gough whitlam, former australian prime minister and leader of the labour party.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald was present on the occasion.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador to australia.

minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet in honour of mr. and mrs. whitlam in the evening.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Former Australian Prime Minister and Labor Party Leader Edward Gough Whitlam and Mrs. Whitlam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, this evening met with edward gough whitlam, former australian prime minister and leader of the labour party, and mrs. whitlam.

premier hua kuo-feng had a friendly conversation with mr. whitlam.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald attended the meeting.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, wu fan-wu and tang wen-sheng, deputy directors of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador designate to australia.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President of Botswana Leaves for China

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Jul. 25, 1976)

president of the republic of botswana sir seretse khama and his wife left here this morning for an official visit to china.

present at the airport to see them off were vice-president quett k.j. masire and cabinet ministers.

present also were kao e, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and other diplomatic envoys here.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Guests from Botswana

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

following is the full text of the "people's daily" editorial of july 26 entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from botswana."

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, is due in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with great joy the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished botswana guests from southern africa.

the people of botswana are an industrious and courageous people. to free themselves from the shackles of colonialism, they waged a protracted, unremitting struggle which was crowned with the winning of national independence. the government and people of botswana have in recent years achieved

gratifying results in their efforts to defend national independence and state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop the national economy by stressing reliance on their own strength and attach importance to the expansion of agriculture. in international affairs, the botswana government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposed imperialism, colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism, and supported the national liberation movements in africa and the arab people's just struggle against israeli aggression, thus making useful contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism.

the current situation in africa is excellent. the armed struggles and mass movements of the people in southern africa for national liberation are growing with each passing day and continuously dealing heavy blows to the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia. the recent 15th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, in its resolutions on problems relating to southern africa, condemned in the strongest terms the southern african racist regimes for their ruthless massacres of african people and resolved to extend the maximum political, economic and military assistance to the national liberation movements in south africa. this demonstrated once again the strong determination of the african countries and peoples to wage a united struggle. the racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia, naturally, will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord; they are bound to continue their acts of sabotage and create disturbances. the two superpowers, on the other hand, are intensifying their fierce contention for southern africa. it is worth special attention that the superpower which styles itself a "natural ally" of the african people is flaunting the ensign of "support the national liberation movements" while insidiously and ferociously thrusting its tentacles into africa and exerting itself to undermine the unity of the african countries and the national liberation movements there. however, increasing numbers of african countries and peoples are seeing through the wild ambitions of this superpower in scrambling for hegemony in africa. we are convinced that, so long as they enhance their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, the great african people will definitely be able to frustrate the enemies' conspiracies of all descriptions and win complete independence and liberation for the whole of africa.

though separated by oceans, china and botswana are both developing countries belonging to the third world. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and cemented a deep

friendship in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and botswana have made further growth since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. president khama's current visit to china is a big event in the friendly relations between china and botswana. we wish the distinguished guests from botswana a completely successful visit.

President Seretse Khama of Botswana Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1976)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, and mrs. khama arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. they were given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese premier hua kuo-feng and several thousand people.

among those accompanying president and mrs. khama on the visit were d.k. kwelagobe, minister of public service, information and broadcasting; p.l. steenkamp, permanent secretary to the president; m.c. tibone, secretary for external affairs; and f.g. mogae, permanent secretary to the ministry of finance and development planning.

the chinese people are very pleased to receive president and mrs. khama and the other distinguished guests from botswana at a time when china and botswana have established diplomatic relations for more than a year. to greet the distinguished guests, the main streets in the chinese capital were decorated with streamers of welcome and colourful bunting. red banners fluttered on tall buildings along these streets. peking airport flew the national flags of china and botswana. the welcoming crowd on the tarmac carried huge streamers with white characters on a red background, reading: "a warm welcome to president seretse khama excl." "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from botswana excl." "firmly support the botswana people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and botswana excl." "long live the great unity of the third world people excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

the special plane carrying president and mrs. khama and the other distinguished visitors touched down on the tarmac at about 5:15 p.m.. chinese premier hua kuo-feng, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of communications yeh fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, leading member of the hsinhua news agency peng ti and chinese ambassador to botswana chao cheng-yi warmly shook hands with the distinguished visitors at the foot of the ramp.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport with the band playing the national anthems of botswana and china. accompanied by chinese premier hua kuo-feng, president seretse khama reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as president and mrs. seretse khama walked past the crowd of welcomers, the airport was a scene of jubilation with people beating drums and cymbals and waving bouquets and streamers and schoolchildren dancing to gay music. peking militia men and women presented arms in salute to president and mrs. khama. beaming, president khama waved back to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present at the airport.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, made a special trip to shumchun to greet president and mrs. seretse khama and accompanied them to peking.

stopping over in kwangchow earlier today, president and mrs. khama were greeted and seen off by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and sun yi-wu, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ministry of Public Health Gives Banquet for Cameroon Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1976)

the chinese ministry of public health gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a cameroon health delegation led by minister of public health paul fokam kamga.

cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement and his wife were among the guests at the banquet.

present were minister liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse of public health, as well as leading members of departments concerned and representatives of chinese medical workers.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, minister liu hsiang-ping and minister paul fokam kamga spoke.

liu hsiang-ping praised the cameroon people for their great achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop national economy, and for their positive contributions to the promotion of the solidarity of africa and the third world and to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism. she spoke highly of the gratifying achievements made by the cameroon medical workers in their positive efforts to develop cameroon's national health and medical undertakings and traditional medicine.

on the excellent situation in china, liu hsiang-ping noted that the situation in the country's health and medical field was likewise excellent. the revolution in health and medicine was changing the features of the country's medical and health work. the socialist new things emerging in this field since the start of the great cultural revolution were growing sturdily. in active response to chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the chinese medical workers had won successes in curing and preventing diseases for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

she expressed the conviction that the visit of the cameroon health delegation would further enhance the friendship and understanding between the peoples and medical workers of the two countries.

in reply, minister paul fokam kamga said that the delegation's current visit to china was very

important for the cameroon government and medical workers and necessary for the cooperation between cameroon and china. he said that the work of the chinese medical team in cameroon had fully satisfied the people there. president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and the cameroon government were delighted by their work.

the cameroon minister expressed the hope that cameroon and china would join hands and make common progress to win still greater achievements.

the delegation arrived here by air this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. it was greeted at the airport by minister liu hsiang-ping, vice-minister huang shu-tse and cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Kweilin for Chengtu

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Jul. 26, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi of iran and her party left here for chengtu by special plane today after winding up their visit in kweilin.

princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests arrived here from peking by special plane on july 24 in the company of chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry. they were honoured at a banquet given by the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and the kweilin city revolutionary committee in the evening of their arrival. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

during their stay in kweilin, the distinguished iranian guests went boating on the picturesque lichiang river and watched acrobatic and song and dance performances.

upon their arrival in and departure from kweilin, princess ash. f pahlavi and her party were greeted and seen off at the airport by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee, and other leading members of organizations concerned.

of the afro-shirazi party sheikh thabit kombo, and other senior officials.

also present on the occasion were chinese consul at zanzibar liu hsu-chi, representatives of chinese experts working in zanzibar, and foreign diplomats in zanzibar.

thousands of people cheered and waved greetings to the chinese guests on their way to the state house from the airport.

accompanied by the two vice-presidents, the chinese vice-premier and his party visited a farm tools repair workshop, printing house, furniture and other factories built with chinese assistance.

first vice-president jumbe gave a dinner at the people's palace yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government delegation. in his speech at the dinner, jumbe spoke highly of the friendship and cooperation between the people of china and tanzania. the completion of the tanzania-zambia railway, he said, is "another great victory for the chinese people in their cooperation with peoples of the world". "it is a heavy blow to the imperialists, the exploiters and those who try to dominate the world and had predicted failure of this project," he added.

he declared that the tanzanian people are determined to march forward together with the chinese people and all other people in the world in their struggle for liberation and for the liquidation of old and new colonialism, imperialism and racism.

vice-premier sun chien said in reply, "under the leadership of president julius nyerere, first vice-president aboud jumbe and second vice-president rashidi kawawa, the vigorous zanzibar people of tanzania have made important contributions to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in supporting national liberation movements, and, following the self-reliance policy laid down in the 'arusha declaration', won remarkable successes in national construction." "chinese and tanzanian people are brothers and comrades-in-arms. we warmly hail the continuous development of the friendship between the two countries. the tanzanian people may rest assured that the chinese people and the tanzanian people, in the years to come, will always support each other and march forward hand in hand in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in the cause of building their own countries and developing their national economies," he noted.

prior to the dinner, tanzanian first and second vice-presidents held talks with the chinese vice-premier in an atmosphere of militant unity and friendship.

the chinese government delegation, accompanied by second vice-president kawawa, left here this morning for arusha, tanzania, after the visit to zanzibar. it was seen off at the airport by first vice-president jumbe, foreign minister kaduma, a.s.p. general secretary kombo and others.

CHINA AND US

Professor Chung Tai Lu Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

chung tai lu, professor of the department of economics at the hamline university, minnesota, u.s.a., his wife chi-hui ching lu and their daughter karen kai-ling lu left here today by train. they are destined for tientsin and northeast china to visit relatives and make a sight-seeing tour before their departure for the united states.

professor lu and family arrived in china on july first for a visit and academic activities. they had toured peking, shanghai, kwangchow, nanking, wuhsi, changhsha, kweilin and shaoshan.

during their sojourn in peking, they had been received and feted by chou pei-yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Performs "True Daughter of Party" in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 26, 1976)

the korean people's army ensemble gave its first performance of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" here this evening to over 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. inspired by the dauntless heroism displayed by the korean people and people's army in their war of liberation, as depicted in the opera, the audience said that the revolutionary opera had given them education in revolutionary heroism.

the opera was seen by ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, secretaries of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. before the performance they met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with kim ung do, leader of the k.p.a. ensemble, and other leading comrades on the ensemble.

attending the performance were also leading members of organizations concerned, combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and representatives of literary and art workers.

at the end of the performance, amid warm applause, comrades ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen mounted the stage, cordially shook hands with the performers in warm congratulation of their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the korean people's army ensemble arrived in shanghai by special train from kwangchow on july 24. the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the railway station by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, as well as more than one thousand local people.

in the evening, the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Outgoing Mauritanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1976)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei this afternoon met with ahmed ould menneya, ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania to china, who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were lin chao-nan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1976)

ahmed ould menneya, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jul. 25, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien arrived here yesterday by special plane on a visit to zanzibar, tanzania.

accompanying the delegation were tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, foreign minister ibrahim kaduma and tanzanian ambassador to china jc' lusinde.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council aboud jumbe, general secretary

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CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL FRONT

Occupy and Transform the Superstructure in the Course of the Struggle against the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party

by

Liang Hsiao (梁 效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 27, 1976)

Eight years ago, in compliance with our great leader Chairman Mao's instructions and guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the working class rode the strong east wind of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, moved in an imposing manner into the cultural and educational fields which had long been dominated by the exploiting classes, and unveiled the new chapter of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The eight years with the working class mounting the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure were eight years of struggle and victory. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the working class led the revolutionary teachers and students in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism and in destroying the old and establishing the new, thus winning one victory after another. In various spheres of the superstructure, socialist new things sprang up like bamboo shoots after the spring rain and sturdily matured. Earthshaking changes occurred in the cultural and educational fields.

Engels pointed out: "A genuine revolution is a social revolution for it enables a new class to be in a dominating position and to transform the society in its own image." ("Documents of Those in Exile," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 620) The transformation of society as a whole according to one's world outlook, which includes the transformation of the old superstructure, is a great mission entrusted to the proletariat by history. Since the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party in the historical period of socialism, therefore, in the process of transforming the entire superstructure, the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie

inside the Party becomes the focus of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

"Without struggle, there is no progress." A review of the fighting course over the past eight years and a summing-up of historical experience before the start of the great cultural revolution show that we wage struggle every year, every month and every day. Although the content of the struggle is very complicated and the forms of struggle constantly changes, its main purpose is to wage struggle with the capitalist-roaders.

The capitalist-roaders are representatives of the old capitalist relations of production and defenders of all decadent ideology and culture. Before the working class moved into the cultural, educational and other spheres of the superstructure, the main force in opposition to transforming the superstructure in the image of the proletariat first came from the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Why was the educational revolution which took place in the course of the 1958 Big Leap Forward strangled? Why was the working class unable to enter or storm our schools and cultural and educational battlefront long under the domination of bourgeois intellectuals?

The root cause lay in the bourgeoisie inside the Party. For a period of time, Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters was not only in control of Party power and power in many places. He also placed renegades, his sworn confederates and capitalist-roaders in leading cultural and educational positions to control full power in the cultural and propaganda fields, and oppose socialist transformation. After Liu Shao-ch'i's fall, Lin Piao came forward to have a trial of strength with the proletariat. In the course of the great cultural revolution, we destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and overcame sabotage and interference from Lin Piao and company, thus enabling the working class to mount the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure.

However, the struggle is by no means over. After moving into the realm of the superstructure, whether or not the working class could hold its ground and thoroughly transform the superstructure has still to be determined by the violent struggle between occupation and counter-occupation, between transformation and counter-transformation and between the seizure of power and counter-seizure of power. Not resigned to its defeat, the bourgeoisie, with frenzy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, will launch counter-attacks against the proletariat in a vain attempt to recapture its lost hereditary territory. These frenzied counter-attacks are clearly vengeful in character. The main force in these vengeful counter-attacks is still the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

The cultural and educational positions are places with flocks of intellectuals and the old ideas of the exploiting classes deeply entrenched. This situation must and can be changed. The crux of the question lies in which class exercises leadership and what line is pushed. Experience proves that intellectuals trained in old schools can be re-educated and that the masses can be mobilized to criticize the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes. Only the bourgeoisie inside the Party is in a position to contend with the proletariat for leadership and to change the Party's line.

The capitalist-roaders within the Party have authority and are masked. They are Party members to the non-Party intellectuals and are leaders to the ordinary Party members. They usually disguise themselves as "experts" and "insiders" before the workers' propaganda teams. The chieftains of the revisionist line in particular have usurped a considerable portion of power, and are in a position to make unauthorized use of the name of the Party. They are able to formulate a revisionist line and to forcibly push it through a legitimate form of organization.

It is very evident that without the chieftain of the revisionist line as their commander and without the capitalist-roaders taking the field themselves, it is not easy for those intellectuals who obdurately cling to their reactionary stand to drive the working class out of the schools and to switch the general orientation of the educational revolution by relying on their own strength alone. After Teng Hsiao-p'ing came to power, he cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and energetically stirred up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. What he did most vividly shows that the bourgeoisie inside the Party plays a salient role in the activities to reverse verdicts and practice restoration.

For the sake of driving the working class away, Teng Hsiao-p'ing went all out to smear the excellent situation prevailing in the revolution in the superstructure and to attack the revolution in education by alleging that "there is a crisis in the educational field." Under his instruction and instigation, a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was stirred up in educational circles. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his ilk clamored that "the working class has made a mess of eduation." This entirely stands truth on its head.

Basic changes have occurred on the educational battlefront under the leadership of the working class, and the situation is excellent and very promising. Without mentioning the many advanced units in the country, the situation in Tsinghua and Peking Universities alone has typically and eloquently explained this question. Comrades of the two universities said: "Before the great cultural revolution, Tsinghua and Peking Universities were the unified empire monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals. At that time, keeping the power of leadership in their hands, the capitalist-roaders pushed the revisionist educational line in the universities and ran them through professors, thus enforcing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. At present the two universities are led by the working class which resolutely implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and leads the teachers, students, staff members and workers in conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, vigorously grasping class struggle and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The obdurate bulwark with the twisted roots and intricate gnarls of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in the old days are now being transformed into a powerful tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." "In the past they trained spiritual aristocrats riding above the working people, but today they go allout to carry out Chairman Mao's educational policies to the letter and train workers with socialist consciousness and culture who identify themselves as the equal of the workers and peasants. Of the more than 100,000 students graduated from these two universities in those 17 years, none had gone to lead the life of a worker or a peasant. Today, the worker-peasant-soldier students petition one after another that they be sent to rural areas, frontierland or where the motherland needs them most. They consciously

restrict bourgeois rights and are promoters of progress in narrowing the three major differences. They take concrete action against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's wild attempt to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights." It is entirely out of his political need to launch vengeful counter-attacks against the working class that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has deliberately distorted the vigorous revolutionary situation on the educational front.

For the sake of driving the working class away, Teng Hsiao-p'ing insidiously fabricated rumors and instigated the intellectuals to oppose the leadership of the working class. At the same time, he and his ilk attacked the workers' propaganda teams that had moved into the superstructure of "not knowing the ropes" and "showing no enthusiasm." Has this not fully exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's devious design for attempting to drive the working class away in order to restore the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals?

What did he mean by "not knowing the ropes" and "showing no enthusiasm"? The working class is most proficient and enthusiastic in transforming the superstructure in the image of the proletariat. Penetrating deep into the forefront of the revolution in education, the workers' propaganda team members have gradually acquainted themselves with the content of the educational revolution and accumulated rich experience over the past few years. But, the capitalist-roaders are alien to and desperately oppose the revolution in the realm of the superstructure. Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself is a Party tyrant who does not read books, knows nothing of Marxism-Leninism, does not get close to the masses and does not go into the midst of reality. Those capitalist-roaders who entrench themselves in cultural and educational positions only know how to practice revisionism, and they are only enthusiastic about reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism.

For the sake of driving the working class away, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also adopted the very despicable means of instructing people to write letters making false charges for uglifying and attacking the workers' propaganda team in Tsinghua University, thus directing the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao. Discerning everything, Chairman Mao incisively pointed out: "The question involving Tsinghua is not an isolated question but a reflection of the current two-line struggle." Grasping the opportunity for combat at the right time to make another breach on the cultural and educational battlefront, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

It is nothing strange that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been so hostile to the leadership of the working class and its occupation of the superstructure. Chairman Mao points out: "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers; how can they possibly realize fully the imperative need for socialist revolution? These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution, and we must never rely on them in the socialist education movement." Making revolution in the realm of the superstructure, the proletariat has fundamentally impaired the interests of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and is therefore bound to run into their desperate resistance.

The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road--this is a social phenomenon that will continue to exist for a long time to come throughout the historical period of socialism. With one group toppled by struggle, another group will emerge. Among them, some people who had made mistakes as capitalist-roaders may defeat their mistakes. This situation is especially salient on the cultural and educational battlefront. This is not only because in this domain the influence of the bourgeois and revisionist idea, is very profound, bourgeois rights exist to a serious extent, and there are more fertile soil and better conditions, but also because it is an important front for creating public opinion. After losing its political power and the means of production, the bourgeoisie has to make a more desperate attempt to grasp ideology, culture and education and to contend with the proletariat for the ideological front in order to turn it into the bridgehead for carrying out counter-revolutionary restoration. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the capitalist-roaders in the educational and other fields cheered and egged him on, making quite a show. Isn't this food for deep thought?

It is precisely because the capitalist-roader are still on the capitalist road that the proletariat must wage a protracted struggle. "The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools, and they will always lead the schools." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's points out that in the entire historical period of socialism the working class should permanently occupy the cultural and educational battlefront and firmly grasp the leadership in its own hands. For this reason, the working class must study the law governing the activities of capitalist-roaders, their tactics and, particularly the characteristics of their activities in the ideological sphere. The working class must sum up its experience in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders and lead and unite with the masses of revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres to wage protracted and repeated struggle against them.

To transform the cultural and educational battlefront according to the image of the proletariat is much more difficult and complicated than to seize political power or to transform the system of ownership. Members of workers' propaganda teams who have moved into the superstructure must live up to this mandate of their class and fulfill this great historic mission. They must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings in the course of sturggle and continuously remold their own world outlook. Chairman Mao points out: "The working class must remolds the whole society in the course of class struggle and the struggle against nature and at the same time also remold itself. It must ceaselessly learn in the course of work and overcome its shortcomings step by step, and can never stand still." Some people may degenerate if they pay no attention to ideological transformation. After nationwide victory, a number of cadres of very good class origin who had been tested in revolutionary wars were assigned to posts in cultural and educational units. Some of them later succumbed to the pressure of the bourgeoisie and revisionism. They admired and went after bourgeois rights, and turned into capitulationists and capitalist-roaders. This lesson merits great attention.

We are dialectical materialists. We firmly trust that no matter how complicated the struggle is and how tortuous the road, the working class certainly can realize the great call for two great ruptures set forth in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and transform the cultural and educational battlefront.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Speaking from the Imperial Sword

by

Kao Lu (高路)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 23, 1976)

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he was afraid that those unrepentant capitalist-roaders were not loud and bold enough in their vengeful counter-attack, and so he bellicosely said, "I give you the imperial sword!"

"Having granted the imperial sword, the villains are beheaded according to law." From the old operas on the stage, people can see those noisy "upright officials" carrying the imperial sword granted by the emperor, ordering execution of criminals before reporting the case to the emperor, serving like dogs and horses and putting in order the imperial court for their feudal masters. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, pompously offered people the imperial sword as if the country under the dictatorship of the proletariat had suddenly become the Kingdom of the Teng family. With the imperial sword granted by His Highness, those people were encouraged and emboldened, and with "the word dare above all else" they could leap forth to reverse verdicts and "potently" restore capitalism.

The imperial sword is a symbol of violence of the feudal landlord class. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's outcry about the granting of the imperial sword made an unsolicited confession of his desire to use counter-revolutionary violence against the proletariat in a vain attempt to attain his wolfish ambition of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Sure enough, the long-schemed Tienanmen Square counter-revolutionary riot broke out. A handful of class enemies, like the counter-revolutionary Hu Feng, had long been there secretly "sharpening my sword and watching and assessing the direction." From Teng Hsiao-p'ing's agitation for "risking my old life" to their frenzied yells for "parting with heads and shedding of blood," and from Teng Hsiao-p'ing's announcement that "you are given" the sword to their "raising their brows and unsheathing their swords" one after another, all more than symbolically showed that this counter-revolutionary riot was fanned up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and that Teng Hsiao-p'ing was their general backstage boss and commander.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's granting of the sword and the sight of fire and swords in the Tienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident once again demonstrate that "all reactionary classes usually resort to violence themselves first." ("Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 9, p. 117) In order to persist in going forward and oppose restoration, the revolutionary class must use revolutionary violence to smash counter-revolutionary violence, and adopt "the iron hand" toward the reactionary class. They took this course of action when the bourgeoisie was still in the ascendant. During the French Revolution, Robespierre had demonstrated that revolutionary dictatorship meant the use of the sword to "suppress the enemies inside and outside the Republic."

However, with the bourgeoisie on the decline and becoming more reactionary every day, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie has entirely become a vicious sword stained with proletarian blood.

"Could I but draw my sword o'ertopping heaven, I'd cleave you in three." The dictatorship of the proletariat built up by the people of our nation under Chairman Mao's leadership is our heaven-o'ertopping sword for thoroughly overthrowing the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and reshaping society and nature. "The mighty long sword o'ertops heaven." It pales the imperial sword of several feet long into insignificance. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship of the majority over the minority. The heaven-o'ertopping sword with its infinite might is in the grip of the towering and indomitable working class and the masses of the people, and it fundamentally defies comparison by the imperial sword of all exploiting classes. Just look at the Tienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident: the moment the rioters' swords were "unsheathed," both the swords and sheathes were broken. The "brow-raising" day they dreamed of was precisely the time when they were swept away as rubbish by the people. This is the proletariat's victory over the bourgeoisie! It is also the victory of the "heaven-o'ertopping sword" which has toppled by struggle the "imperial sword"!

Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has fallen, but the struggle is not over, and is being deepened. As long as the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist, the counter-revolutionary imperial sword will still be "unsheathed." All revolutionary comrades can never put away their swords nor send their horses for grazing in the southern mountains. They must go on holding the heaven-o'ertopping sword, keep a firm grip on this protective talisman, mount the horses and draw their sword for a long-drawn battle. "We are in the process of fighting--this is the substance of proletarian dictatorship." ("On Deceiving the People with the Cry of Liberty and Equality," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 835)

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A Sinister Specimen of Vengeful Counter-Attack

- A comment on "Concerning Certain Problems in the Acceleration of Industrial Development" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

by

the worker-theorist group of the Capital Special Iron and Steel Company and the graduation project group of the specialty in political economy of the Economics Department of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 11, 1976)

Around summer last year, after the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he tore to pieces the vow that he would "never reverse the verdicts" and launched an all-out attack that was backed by a program and public opinion and was well organized and planned against the Party. Once Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with the three directives as the key link" came out into the open, all of a sudden, evil winds--"vocational typhoons" or "economic typhoons" of the 8th grade and also of the 12th grade--sprang up everywhere and murky clouds gathered, in a vain attempt to reverse the verdicts of and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution and to restore capitalism on all fronts from all sides. "Concerning Certain Problems in the Acceleration of Industrial Development (hereafter called "Regulations" for short) concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a sinister specimen of his vengeful counter-attack against the great cultural revolution on the industrial front and his practice of capitalist restoration.

I

An outline delineating the purpose, objectives, etc. of the endeavor, the "Regulations," stipulates in its Article 1 entitled "General Program of Work" "taking the three directives as the key link" as "the general program for all kinds of work in the whole Party, the whole Army and the whole country." It openly writes off class struggle as the key link, tampers with the Party's basic line, and advocates the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing inspired the concoction of this poisonous weed, he said that "the main spirit is to accelerate the pace of industrial development." He and his ilk also required that the "Regulations" should "urgently plead" for the question of speed. Therefore, the "Regulations" in the name of "accelerating industrial development" took the question of the pace of industrial development as "an important and acute political problem" and raised it to the plane of the key link.

What is the principal contradiction on our industrial front? Is it the problem of the pace of development? No. The problem of the pace of industrial development is an important one, and our Party always attaches great importance to this problem. But the question of speed is not the principal contradiction on the industrial front. The Party's basic line

tells us that in socialist society, there is still struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and the main danger comes from those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. In industrial enterprises, we have established a socialist system of ownership but bourgeois rights still exist in three aspects in the relations of production. These Party capitalist-roaders, such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing always make use of a part of power in their grasp to formulate and push the revisionist line, strengthen and extend bourgeois rights, sabotage and disintegrate the socialist relations of production, and restore capitalism. Therefore, on the industrial front, as on all other fronts, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is the principal contradiction. We must take class struggle as the key link, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure and the economic base, and adhere to the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production. Only in this way can we further bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of people and give impetus to the rapid development of industrial production.

Lenin pointed out, "If a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and thus cannot solve its production task." ("More On the Trade Union, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 442) If we forget this key link of class struggle and the capitalist restoration plot of a handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party is allowed to succeed, the broad masses of workers will again go back to "Sant'iaoshih" /an industrial sector in Tientsin characterized by poverty--Translator/ and the "hell of civilization." How then can there be any talk about pace of industrial development! Even if production is stepped up for a time, this will only provide the capitalist-roaders with additional material foundation for the practice of capitalist restoration.

The "Regulations" takes "speed" as the key link, as if with "speed," there will be everything. According to this logic, will not the once uproarious "economic take-off" of some capitalist countries be Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "model" in the development of industry?

Hitting the nail upon the head, Chairman Mao pointed out: "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism." Teng Hsiao-p'ing precisely wanted to make China's industry follow the capitalist road. Under the signboard of "acceleration," he launched a vengeful counter-attack against the great cultural revolution, opposed the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and restored the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine." By means of the "Regulations" he loaded that "accelerator" of his with profits in command, material incentives, control, check and suppression, management of factories by experts, the slavish comprador philosophy, and the dictatorship of rules and regulations already criticized in the great cultural revolution.

This "accelerator" of his can never accelerate the development of our socialist industry. Putting profits in command is bound to undermine the state's plans and make the enterprises take the capitalist road. Material

incentives are bound to disrupt the unity of workers and corrupt their souls. Control, check and suppression and managemetn of factories by experts are bound to smother the enthusiasm and creativeness of the working masses and turn the workers into hired slaves. The slavish comprador philosophy is bound to change the economy of our country into a satellite of imperialism. The dictatorship of rules and regulation is bound to restrict local enthusiasm. The result can only accelerate the restoration of capitalism on China's industrial front. Isn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister design most obvious?

II

The arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing has rich experience in practicing revisionism. He deeply understands that in order to implement his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and practice capitalist restoration, it is necessary to keep a tight grip on leadership. In the article, "Party leadership," the "Regulations" talks at length about "reorganization" and stresses that "to reorganize enterprises, it is first necessary to reorganize the leadership of the Party." This is an attempt to practice "seizure of power" in the name of "reorganization" and to negate the leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young established in the great cultural revolution.

With an eye on the state of enterprise leadership before the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao said at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee: "Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories--I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them--leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of the Party committees and among Party branch secretaries. But they were following the line of Liu Shao-ch'i's--simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." "But in the factories, there are really bad people."

One great achievement of the great cultural revolution is the seizure of power from the Party capitalist-roaders by the broad revolutionary masses under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat tempered and growing up in the struggle according to the five requirements set by Chairman Mao. Meanwhile, a large number of old cadres have been educated and steeled, and the leading bodies at all levels carry out the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. The new leading bodies unite and lead the working masses in seriously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, criticizing revisionism, supporting socialist new things, and persisting in the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production, thus bringing about the pleasing scene of orioles singing and swallows darting on the industrial front.

In the "Regulations" concocted at his instruction, Teng Hsiao-p'ing maliciously attacks and slanders the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one

combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and alleges that "unreformed petty intellectuals and 'courageous elements' are in power" and "bad people hold the reins of power." What is strange is that in these enterprise leading bodies considered as "bad" by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, no mention is made either of the capitalist-roaders within the Party or of the problem of implementing the revisionist line. Is this accidental? No! He who is a thief is most afraid of talking about the thief. As Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself is the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, he naturally avoids saying anything about capitalist-roader. In Teng Hsiao-p'ing's eyes, those capitalist-roaders within the Party are never "bad" leaders but are "good" leaders "courageous and capable."

Since the "bad people" mentioned by Teng Hsiao-p'ing do not include those capitalist-roaders within the Party, then it is very obvious that his spearhead is directed at the leading bodies which resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. His so-called "petty intellectuals" and "courageous elements" are those outstanding young cadres who participate in the "three-in-one combination" leading bodies and who dare to wage struggle against the revisionist line. Brandishing the big stick of "reorganization," the "Regulations" on the one hand repudiates those old and middle-aged cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and on the other hand wants to knock down all those new forces emerging in the great cultural revolution and undermine the principle of "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young so as to vent its hatred against the great cultural revolution. The "Regulations" vehemently clamors for "recapture of power." This calls for "seizing back" once again the power already seized from the hands of capitalist-roaders by the revolutionary masses in the great cultural revolution and handing it to those unrepentant capitalist-roaders "with their hearts set" on "risking their old lives" for restoration. This is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's organizational measure for launching vengeful counter-attacks against the great cultural revolution on the industrial and communications fronts.

III

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class." ("Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP") But Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically said that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." Flaunting the signboard of "reliance on the working class," the "Regulations" concocted at his instruction vainly attempts to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the working masses.

In the course of the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the current struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the broad masses of workers carried forward the revolutionary spirit of rebellion and the dauntless spirit of going against the tide in fighting against the revisionist line, capitalism and capitalist-roaders within the Party, and won one great victory after another. With the broad masses of people mastering Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of rebellion and the spirit of going against the tide, this is the most reliable guarantee for our country to combat and prevent revisionism and capitalist restoration.

The great leader Chairman Mao highly praised such revolutionary spirit of rebellion of the masses of people. He pointed out: "Rebellion against reactionaries is justified." "Going against the tide is a Marxist principle." It was exactly this thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the working masses that formed the insurmountable barrier to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's effort in restoring capitalism. So he looked upon it as an eyesore and a thorn in his side and arbitrarily wanted to "analyze" this revolutionary spirit as an "erroneous" "reactionary" "subversive activity." He rabidly cried that we "must resolutely stem it," "make criticism," and "give tit for tat without yielding an inch of ground," thereby revealing the ferocious features of a revisionist "high official" like him in suppressing the working masses.

However, history always moves forward, and the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants want to make revolution. In his vain attempt to suppress the revolutionary spirit of rebellion of the working class, Teng Hsiao-p'ing can only knock his head against a brick wall.

In order to thoroughly knock down the standing of the working class as the master of the house, the "Regulations" emphatically calls for "re-organizing enterprise management and tightening up rules and regulations" and "greater severity" toward the working masses. Workers are allowed only to properly carry out "a given job," stick to "a post" and engross themselves in production but not allowed to question politics, develop interest in state affairs and make revolution to combat and prevent revisionism. It vainly attempts to bring control, check and suppression already criticized in the great cultural revolution and turn the workers into their docile tools. The "Regulations" also roundly denounces the Mao Tsetung thought propaganda teams stationed at various spheres of the superstructure, the worker-theorist teams that criticize capitalism and revisionism and propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the worker-militia that takes an active part in class struggle in society, in suppressing the counter-revolutionary activities of the class enemy and in upholding revolutionary order, and other socialist new things, saying that these are "errands with a variety of names" and calling for the "total" abolition of these major measures for "exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." This is to enable the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in all spheres.

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Summing up the above, it is not difficult to see that the "Regulations" are basically not any regulations for "accelerating the pace of industrial development" but a "document reversing verdicts" for negating the great cultural revolution and the bourgeois "laws of the land" for suppressing the working masses. If the "Regulations" is allowed to have its way, not only the results of the great cultural revolution but also the fruits of the revolution bought with the blood of the revolutionary forerunners would be reduced to nought. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The "Regulatios" concocted at the instruction of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is naturally thoroughly criticized by the working class and the broad revolutionary masses. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line, China's socialist industry will develop rapidly along the socialist road in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

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EARTHQUAKES

Party Central Committee Cables Message of Sympathy to Earthquake-stricken Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1976)

after a strong earthquake occurred in the tangshan-fengnan area in hopei province, our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china have shown great concern for the people in the stricken area. the c.p.c. central committee has cabled a message of sympathy to them. the message reads in full as follows:

the party committees and the revolutionary committees of hopei province and tientsin and peking municipalities, the peking military area command, the hopei provincial military area command, the peking garrison and the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and the party committees, revolutionary committees at various levels, the people of various nationalities and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters of tangshan and places around it stricken by the earthquake:

a strong earthquake occurred in the tangshan-fengnan area on july 28, 1976 and affected tientsin and peking municipalities. it caused great losses to people's life and property, and the tangshan city, in particular, suffered extremely serious damages and losses. with great concern, our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee extend cordial sympathy to the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army afflicted with the earthquake.

the central committee believes that the people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, will certainly bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, plunge into the anti-quake relief fight with a firm and indomitable will and develop production and rebuild their homes energetically and through self-reliance, under the leadership of the provincial and municipal party committees and revolutionary committees and the party committees of the p.l.a. units and with the support and assistance of the people of the whole country.

the central committee calls on the communist party members, communist youth league members, revolutionary cadres, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in the earthquake-stricken area to conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and unite to fight against the serious natural calamity. be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory excl.

the central committee of the
communist party of china

july 28, 1976

Strong Earthquake Hits Tangshan-Fengnan Area
in East Hopei Province, North China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1976)

a strong earthquake occurred in the tangshan-fengnan area in east hopei province, north china, at 03:42 hours on july 28. comparatively strong shocks were felt in tientsin and peking.

figures released by the country's network of seismological observatories specified the magnitude of the principal shock to be 7.5, with the epicentre at 39.4 degrees north latitude, 118.1 degrees east longitude. damage of varying degrees was reported in the epicentral region.

our great leader chairman mao, the party central committee and the state council are very much concerned for the masses of the people in the earthquake-stricken area. immediately after the quake occurred, emergency measures were taken by the hopei provincial party committee, the tientsin and peking municipal party committees and the party organizations at various levels in the stricken area to lead the masses in speedily fighting against the effects of the quake and taking precautions against possible future shocks. leading comrades on the hopei provincial party committee have rushed to the scene at the

head of leading members of the departments concerned to direct quake-prevention and relief work. large numbers of medical teams have been dispatched to the site by the chinese people's liberation army and the medical departments of the provinces and municipalities concerned. large quantities of medicine, food, clothing, building materials and other relief goods are being sent to the stricken area. scientific workers from the national seismological bureau and the hopei provincial seismological bureau have left for the stricken places to undertake on-the-spot observation. under the leadership of the local party organizations, the people in the stricken area have been promptly organized in a united fight against the effects of the earthquake. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and inspired by the excellent situation in which great victories have been won in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, they are resolved to carry forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of conquering nature, unite as one and work as best as they can to win victories in the struggle against the natural calamity.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Tientsin Workers' Propaganda Teams Active in Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 27, 1976)

workers' propaganda teams and poor and lower-middle peasants' propaganda teams are now stationed in 750 educational establishments (colleges, middle and primary schools) and 58 health and cultural establishments in tientsin, an industrial city in north china.

in accordance with chairman mao's great directive "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", they are deepening the revolution in education and other fields of the superstructure, and consolidating and developing the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, the propaganda teams have reviewed and summed up their combat experience, earnestly studied chairman mao's important instructions and brought the working class to the fore in the educational revolution.

the occupation of the superstructure by the working class is a new thing that has emerged in the cultural revolution. the propaganda teams entered the educational, cultural and health establishments in 1968. under the party's unified leadership, they rallied the activists among the students, teachers and workers in the schools and launched fierce attacks on the bourgeoisie. this dealt a telling blow to the decadent bourgeois educational system and pressed ahead with the proletarian revolution in education and other fields of the superstructure. in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the propaganda teams are always in the van.

when teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind last summer, a tense struggle developed in nankai university around the issue of whether the students should be confined to the campus or encouraged to study in society at large. members of the workers' propaganda team repeatedly studied chairman mao's instructions on the educational revolution. this strengthened their support for "open-door schooling' is a new emerging thing in the cultural revolution and as an embodiment of chairman mao's brilliant concepts on education. only by carrying out open-door schooling, can socialist-minded workers with culture be trained.

the propaganda team therefore gave it their all-out support. the team directed the spearhead of struggle against the crimes of teng hsiao-ping who had egged on the capitalist-roaders in the field of education to push the revisionist line and tried to strangle open-door schooling at birth. with the cooperation of the students, the team held an exhibition showing the achievements of open-door schooling and warmly praised these new things. it struck a telling blow at the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts stirred up by teng hsiao-ping.

when this right deviationist wind spread to the tientsin number ten middle school, hsu chi-hsiang, head of the workers' propaganda team stationed there, and the other members opened a learn-agriculture branch in wuching county with the aid of more than 300 teachers and students. influenced by the right deviationist fallacies in the educational circles, some persons had doubts about the significance of running such a branch school. but hsu chi-hsiang was firm: "we've come to run this branch and are resolved to carry on. we must continue to follow the road indicated by chairman mao." he and members of the school party branch and of the workers' propaganda team repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on educational revolution in connection with the actual circumstances of establishing the branch. since the start of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt, they have built 100 rooms at the learn-agriculture base and self-reliantly opened up 11 hectares of waste land without asking for a single cent in state aid. last year they gathered in nearly 15 tons of grain and raised more than 15 tons of vegetables.

led by the party organizations at various levels, members of the workers' propaganda teams stationed in the local educational institutions have worked actively at the forefront of the revolution in education. they have set the pace in taking the teachers and students into the factories and villages to practise open-door schooling, and they have taken an active part in activities such as preparing lessons, auditing classes, giving lectures, and participating in the revolutionary transformation of the old educational system. they have paid attention to matters concerning the political line and orientation at every step of the educational revolution, and striven in every way to carry through chairman mao's proletarian line in education.

to occupy educational position and transform it through proletarian ideology, liu shu-ying, member of the workers' propaganda team in the no. 1 kangtahung middle school, boldly joined the students and teachers in revamping the old teaching text

on physics. despite her lack of adequate schooling, she drew on her own experience in production and made her physics lectures easy to understand and practical in application, thus winning warm acclaim from the students.

members of the propaganda teams place the remoulding of the teachers' world outlook and transformation of the students' thinking above everything else in the course of deepening the education revolution. in line with chairman mao's teaching "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem", members of the propaganda team in the no. 10 middle school, under the leadership of the school party organization, have worked hard to help the teachers and the students transform their thinking. encouraged by the propaganda team, the school has arranged for one-third of its teaching staff to go in turn to live in factories and villages and be re-educated by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. the school has set up workshops and a branch for learning farmwork to train students of the senior middle school classes on a part-work, part-study basis. this system, which combines theory with practice and links the school with society at large, has proved conducive to the revolutionization of the teachers' thinking and the training of worthy successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

LAND RECLAMATION

More Farmland Created in South China Yao Autonomous County

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 27, 1976)

people in a county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region have turned into farmland more than 200 rock-strewn hectares out of 330 north of the county town as part of their efforts to transform local farming conditions. the newly reclaimed land is planted to sugar cane and maize and a small sugar refinery built in the vicinity to press 200 tons of sugarcane a day.

the tuan yao autonomous county, one of china's counties advanced in agriculture, is located in a limestone region. erosion by water on the rock surfaces and crevices over a considerable period of time led to the formation of large tracts of land studded with clusters of jagged stalagmites. this is why the local people described the land here as a "stone sea". the farmland reclamation project is part of a bigger programme to transform all the rocky land in the county, which totals over 6,600 hectares in area.

the work of transforming the rocky land was started two years ago by the local people in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. it is still going on.

the people of the tuan yao autonomous county made up their minds to turn the "stone sea" into farmland, something they had not dared to think of before the start of the cultural revolution in which they have been tempered. as one of china's advanced units in agriculture, the people of the county have in the past ten years relied on the collective economic strength to change the county's farming conditions through terracing fields, building reservoirs, making use of underground water and digging tunnels to lead in water. the county's grain output last year was more than double that of 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution.

three people's communes near the county town started the work to transform the rock-strewn area in the autumn of 1974. the county leading cadres took the van in doing the work and, workers and staff, teachers and students, medical and health workers as well as residents from the county

town also put their backs into the work. after thousands of years of historical torpor the "stone sea" became a stirring, seething work-site.

working selflessly, the people created farmland with a topsoil layer of 70 centimetres to one metre by blasting out the rocks and bringing in soil.

the rocks averaged 7 metres high and the work was difficult. a shock brigade of 100 strong young men was organized to do the blasting and more than 1,000 commune members were mobilized to move the rock debris. working day and night, they created about a hectare of farmland in two months by blasting 29,000 cubic metres of stones and carrying in fertile soil.

a great number of outstanding builders came to the fore. teaching the young workers blasting technique was 68-year-old wei chien-wen, a demobilized veteran soldier who was awarded honour of merit in the huaihai campaign (november, 1948-january, 1949), one of the three big campaigns of decisive significance in the chinese people's war of liberation. he said: "in the war years, we wiped out our enemies on the battlefield to liberate the people throughout the country; today, we fight here to change the backward state of this mountainous area and speed the socialist construction."

19-year-old mo yu-ying is the first of many well-known blasters on the work-site. like all women builders, she did her best to speed up the work, learning various skills, including drilling holes, operating pneumatic drill and filling in and igniting explosives. she said: "to build up the new socialist mountainous areas, we women comrades can do whatever the men comrades do."

DIAMOND MINE

Big Diamond Mine Discovered in China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 27, 1976)

a big diamond mine has been discovered in northeast china's liaoning province by chinese geologists working in cooperation with local people whose achievements in prospecting work have been highly commended. leading departments concerned and industrial, scientific research and designing departments which recently checked the geological prospecting report on the mine prepared by the liaoning provincial geologists, acclaimed the speedy and high quality of the prospecting work and the complete and accurate data which provided reliable geological reference for the mine designing and construction.

diamond ore is rare and is useful in the fields of industry, scientific research and in most advanced branches of science. before the great cultural revolution, china was slow in locating diamond deposits owing to obstruction resulting from liu shao-chi's revisionist line and imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries tried to strangle her by withholding supplies of industrial diamonds. in the great cultural revolution, china has mobilized the masses to work on locating and reporting on diamond and other ore deposits. the big diamond mine in liaoning province was first reported by local people and identified by the regional geological investigation team in 1971. later, the geological team working in the region completed the extensive investigation and prospecting work. staff members and workers say that this diamond mine would have remained undiscovered except for the great cultural revolution.

during the prospecting for this diamond mine the masses of the geological departments criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line of relying on a few experts and set up a worker-cadre-geologist group. however, individual leading cadres of the geologist team and a few technicians, under the influence of the revisionist line, still continued their impractical designing on their own. this was also severely criticized by the workers during the 1974 movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. a revolution in designing developed in response to the demands of the workers, which was backed by the party committee. a mixed group of workers,

cadres and geologists, combining production, research and teaching did the designing on the same seam. this time, large sums of money were economized by cutting down on 40 percent of the drilling work and 50 percent of the tunnelling listed in the old design.

in the current struggle to beat back the right-deviationist wind the prospecting work for this diamond mine has been further accelerated as the workers criticized teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line with their own experiences. the large-scale diamond ore prospecting work, designed with the help of workers, has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, giving an estimate of diamond ore reserve which is 237 percent that of the state plan.

VINYLON

New Vinylon Complex in Southeast China Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

the southeast china coastal province of fukien has recently set up and put into production a chinese designed vinylon complex filled throughout with domestically-made equipment and having a productive capacity of 10,000 tons annually.

this enterprise has an important bearing on improving the geographical distribution of industry in the southeastern coastal areas and on the rise of the people's living standards.

in the course of building the complex, the provincial machine-building workers made technical innovations to turn out more than 1,000 pieces of non-standard equipment by self-reliant efforts. over 200 factories and plants in shanghai and chengchow concerted their efforts to make complete sets of equipment for the complex as well as to produce large numbers of non-standard facilities. this kind of socialist cooperation made possible the completion of the installation of equipment ahead of schedule.

TIBET

PLA Men in Tibet Serve Local People Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 27, 1976)

commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army unit stationed on the northern slopes of the himalayas in tibet have been praised by the local people for their enthusiastic help and wholehearted service in the army's fine tradition.

they have set up schools, built bridges, provided medical care and done farmwork for the loba people in nanyi commune, milin county, who ranked among the most downtrodden minority groups before the democratic reform of 1959.

the loba people in tibet suffered untold misery at the hands of the reactionary rulers in the old days. driven into the primeval forests as "savages", the lobas had to eke out a bare subsistence by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit. they were deprived of the right to education and kept accounts by primitive methods such as cutting notches or tying knots.

things began to change after the democratic reform when the communist party and people's government helped young loba people to read and write. the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966 spurred adult interest in literacy because most wanted to study marxism. "we too must storm the citadel of culture and read chairman mao's works," they said.

after discussion, the party committee of the p.l.a. unit decided to set up an evening school, which was inaugurated in nanyi village in the winter of 1967. to make coming to school convenient for people from the neighbouring laka village, separated from nanyi by a river, the armymen got together with the loba people to throw a suspension bridge across it. the people from laka were thus saved the trouble of making a long detour.

the evening school students combine study of literacy with political subjects while carrying out criticism of the revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. a number of graduates have become bookkeepers, work-point recorders, barefoot doctors or veterinarians, and many others are playing their part as activists in theoretical study.

the unit's clinic has over the years provided free medical treatment for an annual average of 5,000 calls from the local peasants. rain or shine, day or night, the doctors and nurses are on hand at the clinic to help, so impressing the lobas that they refer to it affectionately as a "clinic that cherishes the people".

the army medical workers have kept up regular rounds of the villages all these years. on one occasion, dr. liu yu-cheng chanced on an old man who had been bedridden from (rheumatic arthritis) for two years. determined to bring the old man back to health, dr. liu henceforth visited him three times a week, trekking half a dozen kilometres to give him medicine and acupuncture treatments. after nine months of care and nursing, the old man was again able to walk around and work in the fields.

in the early stage of the cultural revolution, members of the p.l.a. unit introduced a fine strain of winter wheat which yielded an average of 3.75 tons per hectare, two to three times the yield of the traditional crop of chingko barley. the armymen provided the lobas with seeds of the strain and taught them how to grow it. the loba peasants have since reaped good harvests successively and last year brought 70 per cent of the commune's farmland under wheat. they were thus able to top the target of three tons of grain per hectare a year set for this part of china in the national programme for agricultural development.

each year during the busy farming season, the unit sends large numbers of men to help the peasants with their farmwork. a big flood caused by mountain torrents one early summer threatened to destroy a large tract of barley and wheat in the earing and flowering stages. company leader yao ching immediately led his troops into action. working alongside the peasants for a whole day, they erected more than 100 metres of dykes and dug a web of ditches to drain off the excess water. that year this tract of land yielded an excellent harvest.

commanders and fighters of the unit also take time out to help the local militia in studying works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and carrying out military training. results of the target practices over the past year or so show that the militiamen have attained very high marksmanship standards.

Tibet Makes Rapid Progress in Water Conservancy

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 28, 1976)

by the end of 1975 the irrigated area in the tibet autonomous region had increased by more than 40 per cent compared with 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution began, and accounted for over 70 per cent of the region's total arable land thanks to the large-scale efforts in building farmland water conservancy projects.

improvement of farming conditions has promoted the rapid growth of the region's agriculture and animal husbandry. the region achieved self-sufficiency in grain in 1974 and in 1975, despite serious natural adversities, it wrested a good harvest. the total grain output was 52.5 per cent more than the 1965 figure and the total number of livestock was up some 28 per cent.

the mountainous tibet region, which is laced by rivers, has abundant water resources. but before liberation, the reactionary rulers, bent on oppressing and exploiting the labouring people, made no effort to tap them at all.

water conservancy began to develop after the democratic reform in 1959 when the local serfdom was smashed. during the great cultural revolution, cadres and masses assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao, the "mandate of heaven" theory and the theory of "religious authority" which the reactionary serf owners preached. the people's communes were set up. with their mind emancipated, the labouring people showed unbounded enthusiasm for building socialism.

influenced by the superstition that everything was decided by heaven, people in nymu county 150 kilometres southwest of lhasa, the region's capital, in the past did not dare to divert "sacred river water" for irrigation and reshape the "sacred mountains". the great cultural revolution helped them to break with fetishes and superstitions and to emancipate their minds. with heaven-storming revolutionary enthusiasm, they reshaped the mountains, built irrigation ditches and reservoirs and turned wasteland into fields. in the past four years and more, they have built more than 100 irrigation channels totalling over 200 kilometres and some 100 ponds and reservoirs. seventyfive per cent of the total

investment involved was pooled by the county's people's communes themselves. this work has brought irrigation to 98 per cent of the county's total arable land.

In this undertaking, the people were greatly encouraged by the fact that large numbers of leading cadres throughout the region worked alongside the peasants and reservoir builders.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Seretse Khama Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, and seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the botswana side were: d.k. kwelagobe, minister of public service, information and broadcasting; p.l. steenkamp, permanent secretary to the president; m.c. tibone, secretary for external affairs; f.g. mogae, permanent secretary of the ministry of finance and development planning; s. hirshfeld, commissioner of police; m. sekgoma, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture; l.j.m.j. legwaila, senior private secretary (political) to the president; and s.k.i. khama, assistant superintendent of police.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho kung-kai, chu chuan-hsien, cheng fei, chou ming-chi and ma ling, leading members of departments concerned; and chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to botswana.

President and Mrs. Khama and Other Distinguished Botswana Guests Visit Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, mrs. khama and other distinguished botswana guests accompanying them on the visit called at tsinghua university here this morning.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and botswana prevailed today over the campus of tsinghua university. when president and mrs. khama and the other distinguished

botswana guests arrived there, accompanied by chih chun, leading member of the ministry of education and chairman of the university revolutionary committee, they were accorded a warm reception by leading members of the university revolutionary committee chang feng-jui, hu chien, jung yung-lin and worker-peasant-soldier students. leading members of the university revolutionary committee gave the distinguished guests a brief account of the university's history and achievements scored in the struggle to criticize the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and successes made in the educational revolution. the guests inspected a machinery workshop and an optical instruments workshop of the precision instrument department, a hydraulic engineering laboratory and an exhibition on educational revolution. during the visit, president khama praised the university's achievements in the educational revolution. he said, "we are pleased that you have established an education system for the benefit of the people."

mrs. khama visited the palace museum this afternoon.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Botswana President and Lady Khama

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

premier hua kuo-feng gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests accompanying them on the visit.

present at the banquet were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, yeh fei, minister of communications, and liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health.

the banquet was held at the great hall of the people. the national flags of botswana and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. both premier hua kuo-feng and president seretse khama made speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, premier hua kuo-feng praised the botswana people for their gratifying successes

achieved in safeguarding national independence, developing their national economy and building their country, under president khama's leadership since they won independence. premier hua said "externally, the government of botswana pursues a policy on non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, and energetically supports the national liberation movements in southern africa, thus making her contribution to promoting the cause of unity of the third world countries and peoples against imperialism and hegemonism."

speaking on the excellent international situation, premier hua kuo-feng pointed out, "the two superpowers, which are intensifying their rivalry for world hegemony, are strongly condemned and opposed by the people of the world, and particularly the countries and people of the third world. beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, they find the going very tough. the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the superpowers."

he said: "the situation in africa is most heartening. the great african people are engaged in united struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism and advancing in big strides." "with the support and assistance of the african states, the people in zimbabwe, namibia and azania are energetically carrying on struggles in various forms, armed struggle in particular, dealing heavy blows at the white racist regimes of vorster and smith." "however," he continued, "the enemies will not be reconciled to defeat, they are putting up death-bed struggles. the reactionary authorities in both southern rhodesia and south africa are strengthening their fascist rule, expanding armaments and preparing for war, and stepping up their suppression of the african people's struggles. the soweto atrocities that occurred not long ago were a fresh towering crime committed by the south african racist authorities against the african people."

the premier stressed: "particularly noteworthy at present is the fact that, while one superpower is bolstering the racist regimes in various ways in order to preserve its vested interests in southern africa, the other superpower which claims to be the 'natural ally' of the african people is carrying out in a more cunning way its expansion and infiltration in southern africa under the signboard of 'supporting' the national liberation movements, its purpose being to gain control of the strategically important southern africa. the tasks of struggle for the african people remain arduous. but we are deeply convinced that, neither the racists' last-

gasp struggle nor superpower interference and sabotage can stop the african people from marching forward." he reaffirmed that "the chinese government and people will, as always, stand on the side of the african people and firmly support their just struggle."

he said, "at present, the situation in china is excellent, too. the struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticise teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is victoriously developing in depth in connection with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle on all fronts. the victory of this great struggle will further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. the chinese people are determined to continue their advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, do a good job of socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity."

premier hua kuo-feng pointed out that both china and botswana had suffered from colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression and now faced the tasks of opposing foreign aggression and building their respective countries. he said: "we are glad to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations between china and botswana have developed satisfactorily. we are sure that his excellency the president's current visit will make a new contribution to further enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

in his speech, president seretse khama said, "it is a long way from botswana to china and yet our two countries feel closer to each other as a result of the growing friendship which exists between our two peoples. we have been lured to this great land by this friendship, as by our desire to strengthen it and explore avenues for co-operation between our two countries."

president khama dwelt on the situation in southern africa. he said "freedom and peace remain a hope rather than a reality for millions of our people in the african subcontinent as the minority regimes persist, with increasing violence, in their resistance to change. and yet the people of southern africa are determined, more than ever before, to bring about change in the area so that peace and harmony may prevail in our continent. it is for this reason therefore that free africa supports, and will continue

to support, the people of zimbabwe, namibia and south africa in their struggle for peace, freedom and justice."

the president pointed out the problem of zimbabwe arose "when a minority group uses colour and race as a reason for the denial of freedom and justice to the majority." "there is no such thing as benevolent racism or civilized white supremacy. those who are constantly subjected to humiliations of one kind or another, those who are denied freedom and justice because of their colour, have every reason and right to fight for the recognition of their humanity. this is why black zimbabweans like any revolutionary people, are fighting valiantly for the restoration of their humanity."

speaking on the problem of namibia, the president said "we remain adamant in our conviction that south africa has no right whatsoever to be in the territory." "the people of namibia have every right to decide their future in freedom." he condemned south africa for being busy entrenching divisions in the territory by the creation of bantustans against the wishes of namibians.

on south africa, president khama said "apartheid, like colonialism, is a crime against humanity."

he said, "the south african government is a product of the apartheid policies which distinguish that country as one of the most oppressive countries in the modern world."

the president said, "it is evident, that the black people of south africa have reached a point where they can no longer suffer in silence. to them the alternative to revolution is capitulation, a ghastly alternative to contemplate indeed for people who have been disenfranchised, humiliated and murdered in their own country."

the president said that the botswana people were particularly wary but by no means bereft of hope. they knew that the weak and the poor were very often innocent victims of desperate acts of aggression.

he declared, "but we are determined to play our part in the liberation struggle because the alternative is capitulation to the status quo", "while at the same time realizing that sacrifices are necessary if we are to achieve that noble objective - freedom and liberty for ourselves as well as for the people of zimbabwe, namibia and south africa."

president khama praised the chinese people for having always stood steadfastly behind the oppressed not only in africa but everywhere in the third world.

in conclusion, president khama said "we are very happy indeed to be here in this great country and it is our conviction that the friendship which exists between our two countries and peoples will be strengthened by this historic visit."

after their speeches, the band struck up the national anthems of botswana and china.

also present were leading members of government departments concerned, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including han nien-lung, huang ching-hsi, li ta, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, hsiao peng, li hsin, chiao pei-hsin, hao liang, chih chun, shen tu, teng kang, an kang, peng ti and liu chuan-hsin, as well as chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to botswana.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

following is the full text of chinese premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of president seretse khama of the republic of botswana:

your excellency respected president seretse khama and lady khama,

distinguished guests from botswana,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency president seretse khama and lady khama, braving the fatigue of a long journey across vast oceans, have come to peking from the militant southern africa for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing to the chinese people the profound friendship of the people of botswana. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend our warm welcome to his excellency the president and lady khama and all the other distinguished guests from botswana.

botswana is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in southern africa. the industrious and

valiant botswana people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. since they won independence in 1966, the botswana people, under president khama's leadership, have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence, developing their national economy and building their country. externally, the government of botswana pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, and energetically supports the national liberation movements in southern africa, thus making her contribution to promoting the cause of unity of the third world countries and peoples against imperialism and hegemonism. we heartily rejoice at your achievements and sincerely wish you new and still greater victories.

friends and comrades,

at present, the international situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical trend is pressing forward irresistibly like a torrential tide. the two superpowers, which are intensifying their rivalry for world hegemony, are strongly condemned and opposed by the people of the world, and particularly the countries and people of the third world. beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, they find the going very tough. the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the superpowers.

the situation in africa is most heartening. the great african people are engaged in united struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism and advancing in big strides. the independent african states are winning continual new victories in their struggle to safeguard national independence and develop their national economies. the people in the non-independent territories in southern africa are fighting valiantly against white racism and for national liberation. with the support and assistance of the african states, the people in zimbabwe, namibia and azania are energetically carrying on struggles in various forms, armed struggle in particular, dealing heavy blows at the white racist regimes of vorster and smith. however, the enemies will not be reconciled to defeat, they are putting up death-bed struggles. the reactionary authorities in both southern rhodesia and south africa are strengthening their fascist rule, expanding armaments and preparing for war, and stepping up their suppression of the african people's struggles. the soweto atrocities

that occurred not long ago were a fresh towering crime committed by the south african racist authorities against the african people. particularly noteworthy at present is the fact that, while one superpower is bolstering the racist regimes in various ways in order to preserve its vested interests in southern africa, the other superpower which claims to be the "natural ally" of the african people is carrying out in a more cunning way its expansion and infiltration in southern africa under the signboard of "supporting" the national liberation movements, its purpose being to gain control of the strategically important southern africa. the tasks of struggle for the african people remain arduous. but we are deeply convinced that, neither the racists' last-gasp struggle nor superpower interference and sabotage can stop the african people from marching forward. the great african people, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, will surely win the complete independence and liberation of the entire african continent. the chinese government and people will, as always, stand on the side of the african people and firmly support their just struggle.

friends and comrades,

at present, the situation in china is excellent, too. the struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticise teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is victoriously developing in depth in connection with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle on all fronts. the victory of this great struggle will further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. the chinese people are determined to continue their advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, do a good job of socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

friends and comrades,

both china and botswana are developing countries belonging to the third world. both our countries suffered from colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression and now face the tasks of opposing foreign aggression and building our respective countries. common historical experience and common present fighting task. link our two peoples together, who have always sympath'zed with and supported each other. we are glad to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations between china and botswana have developed

satisfactorily. we are sure that his excellency the president's current visit will make a new contribution to further enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

i wish his excellency the president a fully successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of botswana and the well-being of her people,

to new victories for the african people's united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism,

to the development of the friendship between the chinese and botswana peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the health of his excellency president seretse khama and lady khama,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from botswana,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

President Seretse Khama's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by president seretse khama of the republic of botswana at the banquet given in his honour by premier hua kuo-feng this evening:

your excellency prime minister hua

distinguished guests

friends

it is a long way from botswana to china, as you have rightly pointed out, mr. prime minister, and yet our two countries feel closer to each other as a result

of the growing friendship which exists between our two peoples. we have been lured to this great land by this friendship, as by our desire to strengthen it and explore avenues for co-operation between our two countries. may i take this opportunity, therefore, to say how grateful my wife and i, as well as members of my party, are for having been invited to visit this great country and to be present at this occasion tonight.

coming from southern africa, as i do, i am naturally delighted to be afforded the opportunity to talk about the problems that are facing us in that part of the world. in many ways china has always been part of our struggle to find solutions to these problems. the people of southern africa are indeed extremely appreciative of your continued support.

the struggle is far from over. freedom and peace remain a hope rather than a reality for millions of our people in the african subcontinent as the minority regimes persist, with increasing violence, in their resistance to change. and yet the people of southern africa are determined, more than ever before, to bring about change in the area so that peace and harmony may prevail in our continent. it is for this reason therefore that free africa supports, and will continue to support, the people of zimbabwe, namibia and south africa in their struggle for peace, freedom and justice.

botswana's role in the liberation struggle is necessitated by five basic considerations, namely:

i it will be difficult, if not impossible for us to preserve the freedom of our people and the independence and political stability of our country so long as we are surrounded by minority ruled countries:

ii our freedom will remain meaningless so long as our fellowmen around us are continually subjected to the brutal inhumanities of apartheid and racial discrimination:

iii our geographical position in the area is such that our survival as a nation depends almost entirely on our neighbours whose policies are diametrically antithetical to our own sense of justice and morality:

iv apartheid and racism are so repugnant to us that we would still protest in no uncertain terms even if these twin enemies of human decency were practised by any other country in the world.

v our desire for peace, our respect for human freedom and dignity and our very concept of human equality commit us inexorably to the struggle for the restoration of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern africa.

these are the same considerations which have made china what it is today - a great revolutionary country known all over the world for its revolutionary affinity with the downtrodden masses of the third world.

zimbabwe

what is it that we in botswana seek for zimbabwe, namibia and south africa? the fact that zimbabwe is an african country needs no emphasis. and so is the fact that every genuine citizen of zimbabwe is an african regardless of his colour, race or creed. the problem arises when a minority group uses colour and race as a reason for the denial of freedom and justice to the majority. this is what the whites in zimbabwe are doing. they have convinced themselves that they are more human than the black zimbabweans by virtue of the colour of their skin and their race. this means that 250,000 whites enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship in zimbabwe while six million blacks are treated as second class citizens who do not even have access to the fruits of their own labour not to mention their basic freedoms and liberties not only as citizens in their own right but also as human beings in their own country.

our contention, if i may repeat, is that all those who have made their homes in zimbabwe are zimbabweans with every right to be free in their own country. few countries in the world are inhabited by one race identifiable by its homogeneity of colour and creed. what we know is that the world is inhabited by one community, by one humanity composed of a collectivity of human races united by a common human destiny. how therefore, should the whites in zimbabwe consider themselves superior to black zimbabweans and then expect that country to have peace and harmony among its people?

where there is racism there is conflict and strife. there is no such thing as benevolent racism or civilized white supremacy. those who are constantly subjected to humiliations of one kind or another, those who are denied freedom and justice because of their colour, have every reason and right to fight for the recognition of their

humanity. this is why black zimbabweans like any revolutionary people, are fighting valiantly for the restoration of their humanity. the world community would be denying its own right to freedom and justice if it were to regard these unfortunate people as terrorists and murderers without any supportable cause. acquiescence by the international community to the violence that is being perpetrated by the smith regime would certainly amount to a callous capitulation to racism.

the smith regime must never be given the impression that zimbabwe belongs to whites and the blacks are there merely to provide cheap labour. all peace-loving people must unite to disabuse those dangerous white men in zimbabwe of the notion that the world is on their side as they drag southern africa into a racial conflagration.

namibia

the problem of zimbabwe and that of namibia are intertwined. but that of namibia is more tragic in the sense that it represents an international trust betrayed. it is tragic even more so that the international community does not seem to have any solution to it inspite of the fact that it claims ownership of the territory as a sacred trust of mankind. the history of the tragedy is long and chequered and i do not think this is the place for me to recount it. what i must say however, is that we remain adamant in our conviction that south africa has no right whatsoever to be in the territory in defiance of the united nations resolutions and the ruling of the international court of justice. the people of namibia have every right to decide their future in freedom.

the tragedy assumes an even graver dimension if we take account of the fact that, though admitting that the people of namibia are entitled to independence, south africa is busy entrenching divisions in the territory by the creation of bantustans against the wishes of namibians. the so-called constitutional conference now in progress in the territory has been tailored to suit south africa's machinations. besides, we in botswana are of the view that it is not south africa's business to organize a conference for namibians as though namibians are a helpless people who are incapable of organising their own affairs. the fact is that south africa's presence in the territory has long been pronounced illegal by the international court of justice on behalf of the international community. consequently, we do not believe that having been told to get out of namibia south

africa has any legal standing in the territory, let alone having any right to convene a constitutional conference for its inhabitants. we therefore find it difficult to recognize the legitimacy of the conference more so that it is composed of hand-picked groups who are only too wellknown for their divisive attitudes.

south africa

the world knows where we stand vis-a-vis the evil policy of apartheid. we are not prepared to keep quiet while the dignity of millions of our african brothers and sisters is denigrated by people who have elevated the evil doctrine of white supremacy to the level of dogma. we are in total agreement with the members of the united nations who have supported the view that apartheid, like colonialism, is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security.

the south african government is a product of the apartheid policies which distinguish that country as one of the most oppressive countries in the modern world. for when we talk about south africa we do not only think of sharpeville and its offshoots but also, as you have underlined, mr. prime minister, of the soweto bloodbath and its meaning to the more than 18 million black people of south africa. we think of the whole oppressive system of apartheid which has, over the years, decreed that only white south africans are citizens of south africa and the rest belong to barren reservations infamously known as bantu homelands where black south africans are forced to wait impatiently for the day when the white racists might change their attitude and recognize their humanity.

we also think of the role the western world plays in the perpetuation of injustice in south africa. we have often pointed out that those who have the power to change the situation in south africa but instead decide to co-operate with that country economically and otherwise are guilty of participation in the exploitation of the black people of south africa. this is clearly evidenced by the recent competition between america, west germany and france concerning the sale of nuclear reactors to south africa. as if their economic support for south africa is not tragic enough, these countries are now prepared to arm south africa with nuclear power so as to enable that country to silence the voices of change in africa.

but i want to make it clear here that those little children who lost their lives in soweto

recently did not die in vain - no amount of force, nuclear or otherwise can stifle a people's determination to free itself from the chains of servitude. it is evident, that the black people of south africa have reached a point where they can no longer suffer in silence. to them the alternative to revolution is capitulation, a ghastly alternative to contemplate indeed for people who have been disenfranchised, humiliated and murdered in their own country. every massacre of their innocent children represents a nail in the coffin of apartheid.

thus, the south africa of our vision is a country in which every citizen will be recognized as a human being entitled to all the rights and privileges. we visualize a south africa which is free of apartheid, a south africa characterized by respect for human dignity and equality. indeed, we visualize a south africa characterized by peace and harmony among its people, and a south africa in which every citizen will enjoy the fruits of his labour and pursue life, liberty and happiness without fear of arrest and detention. this is the south africa of our vision and free africa is determined to work for its realization regardless of the consequences.

what future does my country have in the kind of political environment i have described above? my people are particularly wary but by no means bereft of hope. we know that the weak and the poor are very often innocent victims of desperate acts of aggression. our villages have been attacked by rhodesians in their desperate attempt to cow us into submission. our borders and airspace have been violated by both rhodesians and south africans in an arrogant show of unnecessary force against a powerless country. we take all these acts as a sign of what could happen to us in the event of a full scale racial war in southern africa.

but we are determined to play our part in the liberation struggle because the alternative is capitulation to the status quo. only if there is peace in the countries surrounding us can we hope to have lasting peace in our own country. and our economy is inextricably bound up with those of our neighbours so that continued chaos and uncertainty in south africa and zimbabwe threaten our survival as a nation.

we are painfully conscious of the fact that we live in a region of the african continent which is characterized be economic blackmail and political anarchy. we are equally conscious of

the fact that our only hope for economic and political independence in that turbulent area of africa lies in our being able to lessen our dependence on regimes whose future is in serious doubt. this does not in any way suggest that we are so pessimistic as not to believe in the ultimate triumph of reason over intransigence in zimbabwe.

but we must be realistic lest we blur our vision and in the process destroy our country's achievements of the past decade. we want our friends to appreciate our difficulties and to understand that it is only through their support that we would be in a better position to participate fully in the struggle to overthrow the tyrannical regimes in southern africa.

what i have tried to do in this speech is to put the situation in southern africa in its proper perspective even though i am aware that the chinese people are already familiar with the situation since you have always shared our sorrows, our crises and tragedies. your interest in the african revolution right from its formative years following the second world war to date is well-known to the african people. you have always stood steadfastly behind the oppressed not only in africa but everywhere in the third world. and you have always been a source of inspiration for new nations struggling for the consolidation of their independence.

i have also tried in this speech to share with you the hopes and aspirations of my own country given the circumstances in which we find ourselves in that part of africa. in doing so i tried not to minimize our plight as a people who finds itself in the midst of a dangerous situation. we are aware of the possible consequences of our involvement in the liberation struggle in southern africa while at the same time realizing that sacrifices are necessary if we are to achieve that noble objective - freedom and liberty for ourselves as well as for the people of zimbabwe, namibia and south africa.

there is no need for me to preach the dynamics of revolution to a revolutionary society such as your society. you have a great leader in the person of chairman mao who is one of the most revered revolutionaries of the twentieth century - a man of vision, an innovator and a true freedom fighter.

may i once again say how grateful i am to have been given the opportunity to speak here tonight

and to share with you my ideas about the politics of the part of africa from which i come. i am grateful too for the hospitality which you have accorded us since our arrival here. we are very happy indeed to be here in this great country and it is our conviction that the friendship which exists between our two countries and peoples will be strengthened by this historic visit.

may i, in closing, ask you to join me in proposing a toast to your great leader, chairman mao. we wish him good health. to the revolutionary people of china and to the unity and continued vigilance of the third world.

thank you.

President and Lady Khama and Other Distinguished Botswana Guests Visit Learn-from-Tachai Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1976)

botswana president seretse khama, lady khama and other distinguished botswana guests visited the exhibition on learning from tachai here today.

when president and lady khama, accompanied by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived, leading members and staff of the exhibition braved heavy rain and warmly welcomed the distinguised guests from southern africa at the entrance to the exhibition hall.

president and lady khama and other distinguished botswana guests were given an account of how the tachai brigade was changed from a poor and barren mountain village to a prosperous socialist new village and of the fruitful achievements gained in revolution and production by china's rural areas in following tachai's example of grasping class struggle as the key link and keeping to the socialist orientation.

Botswana President Khama Meets Chinese
Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1976)

president seretse khama of the republic of botswana met with chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets New
Guinean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

premier hua kuo-feng met with sekou yansane, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to china, and his wife here this evening.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves
Chengtu for Lhasa

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 27, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi, sister of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, and her party left chengtu by special plane this morning for a tour of lhasa.

arriving in chengtu by special plane yesterday in the company of chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, the distinguished iranian guests visited the chengtu silk tapestry factory and were warmly welcomed by its workers in the afternoon. the guests were given an account of the factory and went round to view the entire

process of making szechwan brocade quilt covers. in the evening they were warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the szechwan provincial and the chengtu city revolutionary committees.

upon their arrival in and departure from chengtu, princess ashraf and the other distinguished iranian guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by hsieh cheng-jung and tan kun-jung, vice-chairmen of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, and liu ching-chou and ai tao-yu, vice-chairmen of the chengtu city revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese and Iraqi Swimmers Hold First Friendly Contest

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jul. 26, 1976)

the chinese and iraqi swimming teams held a friendly contest here today. this is the first since the chinese swimming team led by kuo huai-teh arrived here on july 24 for a friendly visit to iraq at the invitation of the iraqi youth ministry.

chinese and iraqi men swimmers competed in six items in an amicable atmosphere. chinese women swimmers gave a demonstration. the fine performances of the swimmers of the two countries won warm applause.

among over 300 people watching the competition were mehdi rashid, chairman of the iraqi swimming federation, and leading officials of the youth ministry.

chao hsing-chih, chinese ambassador here, was also present.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

the mozambican journalists' delegation led by arlindo lopes, deputy chief editor of the mozambican paper "noticias", left here for home by air this evening after paying a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by hsiao tse-yao, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", and leading members of departments concerned under the hsinhua news agency, the central broadcasting administration and the information department of the foreign ministry.

while in china, the mozambican guests visited factories, rural people's communes, water conservancy projects, schools, residential quarters and press units in peking, harbin, taching, linhsien county, chengchow, shaoshan, changsha, nanking, shanghai and tientsin, and was warmly welcomed by chinese people. they also had discussions with worker-militiamen, women representatives, educated youth and journalists.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Fifth Anniversary of Founding of Philippines-China Understanding Association Celebrated in Manila

(NCNA-English Manila, Jul. 27, 1976)

the association for philippines-china understanding (apcu) held a soiree yesterday in celebration of the fifth anniversary of its founding.

among the more than 700 people present were secretary of agrarian reforms conrado f. estrella and director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs rafaela gonzales. chinese ambassador ke hua was also present.

mrs. marietta p. goco, chairman of the association, made a report on the activities held and to be carried out by the apcu. in her speech, she called

on the members of the association to continue their efforts to promote the existing friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples.

the secretary-general of the association procopio resabal reported on the apcu's working plan for 1976-1977.

chinese documentary films were shown and performances including the filipino-chinese friendship dance were staged at the soiree to the warm welcome of the audience.

Philippine Cultural Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 28, 1976)

the philippine cultural delegation with isabel santos as chairman and laura gorospe as co-chairman left here for hangchow by train this afternoon after concluding its performance tour of tientsin.

it was seen off at the railway station by li shih-tseng, deputy secretary general of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and other organizations concerned.

the philippine cultural delegation gave two performances of music and dances in tientsin to warm welcome by local audience.

while in tientsin, the philippine artists visited the hsiaochinchuang brigade of the lintingkou people's commune in paoti county, the tientsin bicycle plant and the takang oilfield. they had a get-together with local workers, peasants and artists and attended song and dance and acrobatic performances given by the tientsin song and dance ensemble and the tientsin acrobatic troupe.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Deceitful Trick"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

all soviet formulas for troops reduction in central europe are mere wind, says the "people's daily" in a commentary today.

the commentary, entitled "deceitful trick", reads in part as follows:

the vienna talks on force reduction in central europe have been on and off for nearly three years. the recent ninth round of bargaining broke down once again with no concrete agreement reached, because the two superpowers, the representatives of the soviet union in particular, indulged in deceitful tricks, trying to outwit their opponents.

for the alleged purpose of enabling the negotiations to "make progress", the soviet negotiators, after years of delay and evasion, finally produced figures for the warsaw pact's military strength in central europe. hitherto these had been kept as a top secret, though it is common sense that reductions can only be negotiated on the basis of the numbers of troops supplied by each side. while refusing to make known the necessary figures, the soviet revisionists produced one formula after another. in these circumstances, all their talks of reduction are mere wind and have no substance.

seeing that this could go on no longer, the soviet revisionists finally supplied figures for the troops of their side. this seems to be a sign of their "good faith" for the progress of the negotiations. but an analysis of the soviet gesture makes it clear that this is the same old soviet trick to make the talks a verbal game. western representatives have noted that the figures supplied by the soviet side are "much lower" than their estimates, and are designed to narrow on paper the gap between the troops levels of the warsaw pact and nato.

the troops level of the soviet union and other warsaw pact members in central europe is much higher than that of the nato countries. western papers have reported that the soviet revisionists always try to minimize the total of their military strength, for instance, they never count their "frontier police" and "cooks in army uniform", and the like.

the so-called talks on force reduction in central europe is nothing but a fraud. each of the two superpowers is trying hard to weaken the other in an attempt to maintain and enhance its own military strength. that is why the talks have been stalled for so long without any result. now that soviet social-imperialism is trying its utmost to build up its military strength to carry out expansion and aggression, how can it reduce its armed forces by a single soldier through negotiations? soviet social-imperialism tried during the talks to cover up its zealous military build-up and way preparations in central europe and the whole continent. a soviet revisionist military chieftain blustered recently that the soviet union will "balk at no expense of man-power and material resources to equip the ground, naval and air forces with the most powerful weapons and military technology". since the soviet revisionists are fanatically expanding their armed forces while pretending to be willing to cut back their armed forces, they can do nothing but resort to deceitful tricks again and again.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Arusha

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 26, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien arrived at the kilimanjaro international airport from zanzibar yesterday morning on a two-day visit to arusha region.

accompanying the delegation were tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, minister of home affairs ali mwenyi, junior minister for foreign affairs isaac sepetu and tanzanian ambassador to china job lusinde.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by tanzanian minister of defence and national service edward sokoine and minister of natural resources and tourism solomon saubul. both of them went specially from dar es salaam to greet the chinese guests.

also present on the occasion were arusha regional tanu chairman j. kaaya, arusha regional tanu secretary a. suleiman, kilimanjaro regional

tanu chairman s. ngowi and other regional officials as well as more than 200 local people. members of the tanzanian national service and artists performed national songs and dances for the chinese guests.

then, vice-premier sun chien and his party drove to arusha region in the company of the minister of defence and national service, the minister of natural resources and tourism and other officials.

the chinese delegation visited the city of arusha and mareu ujamaa village of arumeru district. the village is one of the twenty best ujamaa villages in tanzania in 1976. after hearing a briefing on the village, the chinese vice-premier congratulated the villagers on the remarkable successes they achieved in developing agriculture and side-occupation by implementing the policy of self-reliance stipulated in the "arusha declaration" under the leadership of president julius nyerere. he also conveyed to the tanzanian ujamaa villagers best wishes and greetings from the chinese peasants and people.

the delegation also visited the monduli military institute and ngorongoro crater.

vice-premier sun chien and his party returned here this afternoon by special plane.

Vice Premier Sun Chien Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 27, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and head of the chinese government delegation sun chien gave a farewell banquet at the chinese embassy here this evening.

among those present at the banquet were: tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa; chief justice a. saidi; minister of defence and national service edward sokoine; minister of finance and planning amir jamal; minister of home affairs ali mwenyi; minister of national culture and youth mirisho sarakikya; minister of health leader stirling; minister of labour and social welfare crispin tungaraza; member of the central committee of the tanganyika african national union (tanu) nungu and other high-ranking officials.

members of the chinese government delegation: fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; su chieh, vice-minister of railways; and liu chun, chinese ambassador to tanzania, and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here were also present.

in the banquet hall were hung huge portraits of chairman mao tsetung and president nyerere flanked by the national flags of china and tanzania. as the second vice-president kawawa and other tanzanian friends walked into the hall in the company of vice-premier sun chien and chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun, all present burst into warm applause. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of brotherly and profound friendship between the peoples of china and tanzania.

both vice-premier sun chien and second vice-president kawawa spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier sun chien said, "during our friendly visit to the united republic of tanzania, we had the great honour of holding sincere and friendly talks with their excellencies president nyerere, first vice-president jumbe and second vice-president and prime minister kawawa. these talks have yielded fully satisfactory results."

vice-premier sun chien pointed out, "we were deeply impressed by their unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and their gratifying successes in building their country under the leadership of his excellency president nyerere."

vice-premier sun chien once again expressed thanks to the tanzanian government and people for their warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded to the chinese government delegation.

he said, "our friends in tanzania have on many occasions spoken warmly of the aid rendered by the chinese government and people to the tanzanian government and people. we, the chinese people, take this as an encouragement and spur from the tanzanian people. the successful completion of tazara or any other chinese aid project owes mainly to the efforts of the tanzanian people themselves, and china has only made a modest contribution in line with her bounden internationalist duty. moreover, we have always held that aid between peoples of the world is mutual. the tanzanian government has always given firm support to the chinese people's just stand in opposing so-called 'two chinas'. speaking of thanks, it is we who should first offer you our thanks."

in conclusion, vice-premier sun chien said, "the chinese government delegation will return to china, bringing with it the deep friendship of the tanzanian people. we are confident that, through the common efforts of our two governments and peoples, china-tanzania friendship will flourish in greater splendour and the amicable cooperation between the two countries will come to greater fruition."

second vice-president kawawa said that the visit of vice-premier sun chien and his delegation to tanzania has given the tanzanians an opportunity to show their efforts in building their country. he reaffirmed tanzania's firm stand of opposing the "two chinas" scheme. he said, "tanzania believes that there is only one china in the world. besides tanzania, all those who know china's history and the shameless colonialist calumny of 'two chinas' also have got the same understanding and belief. the fabrication of socalled 'two chinas' is a result of failure for the imperialists to foster the chiang kai-shek puppet regime." he pointed out that tanzania will continue to fight against those diehards who are hostile to china. the second vice-president once again expressed thanks to china for her assistance in the african liberation struggle and in tanzania's national construction.

toasts were proposed by the hosts and guests to the health of chairman mao tsetung and president nyerere, and to the continuous growth of friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

this morning, vice-premier sun chien and his party visited the rice-fields and a chicken breeding farm of the national service camp at ruvu in the coastal region in the company of minister of defence and national service sokoine and tanu secretary of the coastal region i. kajembo. they were accorded a warm welcome by the national servicemen.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Conference on Law of Sea Leaves Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

the chinese delegation to the fifth session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea left here for new york by air today. leader of the delegation is ling ching. the 15 members leaving with him are representatives lo yu-ju, ho li-liang and ko tsai-shuo, alternate representatives and advisers.

CHINA AND US

Peking Banquet for US Congressional Committee Staff Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a congressional committee staff delegation from the united states led by pat m. holt, chief of staff of the senate foreign relations committee and marian a. czarnecki, chief of staff of the house international relations committee.

present on the occasion were thomas sovereign gates, jr. and david dean, chief and deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

tang wen-sheng, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry, and others were present.

the delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon on a visit to china.

Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung Meets US Congressional Committee Staff Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1976)

wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly and frank conversation this afternoon with the u.s. congressional committee staff delegation led by pat. m. holt, chief of staff of the senate foreign relations committee, and marian a. czarnecki, chief of staff of the house international relations committee.

present on the occasion were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, tang wen-sheng, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry, and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Youth Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1976)

the upper volta youth basketball team led by guigma jean left here for home by plane this evening at the conclusion of its friendly visit to china.

upper volta ambassador to china bado mathieu guy and his wife gave a reception here at noon today for the visit to china of the basketball team. mou tso-yun, chang wei and hsu chung-hua, leading members of the chinese basketball association, attended the reception.

during their stay in china, the team visited peking, changchun, shenyang, tangshan and shashihyu. and was warmly welcomed by chinese people.

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